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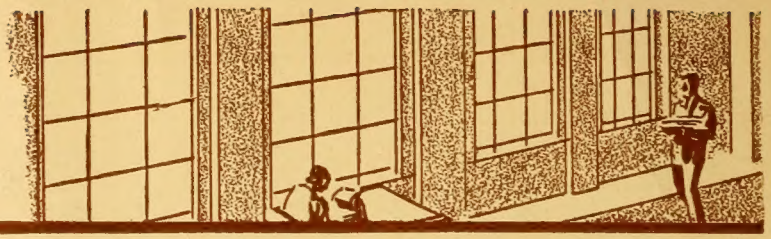

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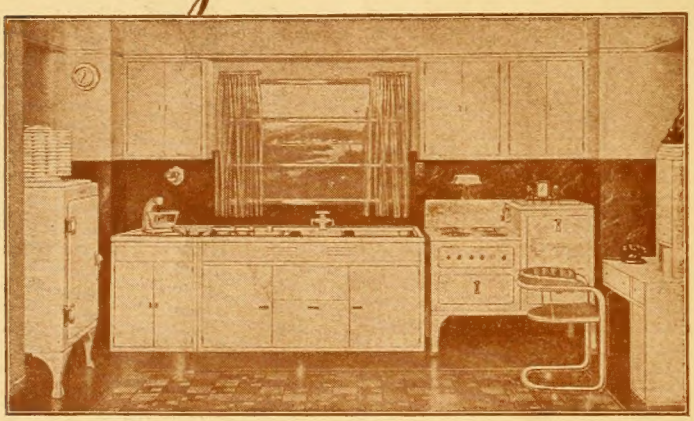

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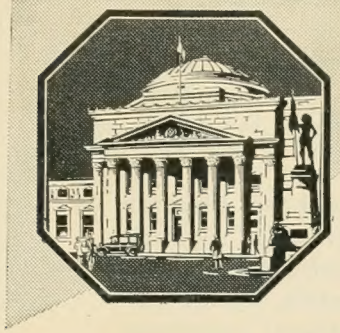

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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues $3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is $3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

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THE McGILL NEWS
DECEMBER 1934

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

THE McGILL NEWS

THIS issue marks the inauguration of a new feature in *The McGill News*—an editorial page whose task will be to bring McGill Graduates into closer contact with their Alma Mater through the medium of the Graduates' Society and its official organ—*The McGill News*.

While opinions expressed in these editorials will naturally reflect the policy of the Society as a whole, it is felt that individual graduates may often wish to offer suggestions of their own. For this reason a correspondence column will be maintained in which short, signed contributions from graduates will be printed in each issue. To start the ball rolling the Editorial Board have secured three short articles on Athletics at the University, putting forward the views of the University, (as represented by Professor Simpson), the Graduates (Dr. Flanagan) and the undergraduates, (Dr. Halpenny). Letters on this important and controversial subject will be welcomed.

The Editorial Board will in future continue this policy of presenting articles reflecting different trends of thought on questions of interest to McGill Graduates. Such articles will deal with subjects of national as well as local significance. Graduates should not hesitate to express their opinion on them in the correspondence column.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

On page 21 will be found an account of the Annual Meeting of the Graduates' Society. Every graduate should read this report and study it carefully, especially the financial statement of the Society on page 24.

The Athletic Board showed a substantial year's profit, which unfortunately was consumed by repairs to the Molson Stadium.

The representation of class officers at the meeting was poor. Every class should have a president and a secretary, who, if not resident in Montreal or vicinity, are prepared to attend the Semi-Annual Meetings of the Council. These officers should keep in touch with the opinions of the graduates in their class, and be ready to voice them at the meeting.

The *News* would appreciate it if these representatives could send in quarterly reports on the activities of class members. Reports for the next issue should be mailed to us by February 15.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

The article on the entrance of women into our university fifty years ago, so kindly contributed to us by Dr. Grace Ritchie England, herself a member of that first class, is of particular interest at a time when the rights of women are being seriously infringed upon in some countries and are in danger of being curtailed in others. In Germany and in Italy for instance, the respective dictators of those countries, are seeking at one stroke to wipe out those rights for which women have waged such a long and toilsome struggle. In Germany a strict ban has been set upon the entrance of more than a small percentage of women into universities, and similar back-to-the-kitchen tendencies have been exhibited much nearer to home.

Such reactionary opinion is entirely discredited by the splendid record of this first class of women graduates from McGill—"Donaldas 1888." The story of their struggles to be admitted into a sharing of the elementary rights of any civilized society and the prejudices with which they had to contend make strange reading to us today, and reveals that in this field at least our progress has been real and not, as so much of that boasted progress now seems, illusory. "Donaldas 1888," we salute you!

The University and Athletics—Three Points of View

The Place of Athletics in the University

By J. C. SIMPSON

THREE incidents of the last few months have grouped themselves in my thoughts as significant of a trend in our athletic policy that should give pause for consideration. None in itself, perhaps, is of great moment: a newspaper report of an address by a McGill professor crying in the wilderness that there is no place for organized sports in a university; a letter from a graduate bemoaning, as graduates so often do, the passing of the "College Spirit" (by which he meant a lack of student interest in football); a conversation with a medical student who, having played football for three years as an undergraduate of another university, expressed surprise that he was allowed to play here.

It is of interest that these expressions of opinion came from representatives of the three groups most closely concerned with university athletics; of interest, too, that it was the professor who realized that the problem of athletics is but part of a larger problem, the problem of the university.

What is a university? On this continent the growth of educational facilities has been rapid, forced and often heedless. Democracy has demanded "universities" and, like mushrooms, they have grown overnight—more than one hundred and sixty of them. When we try to judge of their quality it is natural that we should look to the old world for standards of comparison, and, since in Canada our inspiration and traditions have been British rather than German, it is to the older English Universities that we turn. There we find that the university is an association of scholars and students whose primary aim is the intellectual life. This is the ideal of the true university, no matter where it is found or how much it may differ in plan and organization. This is the ideal towards which we are striving and which must be kept in view in discussing any problem affecting the university.

Are organized sports compatible with the intellectual life? When we look at Cambridge and Oxford we see that not only are they compatible but that they are regarded as an integral part of university life. It is true that as far as the Universities are concerned there is no official recognition, but the College Athletic Clubs, in practically every one of which a don holds office (usually as treasurer), give some measure of university control that is none the less effective because indirect.

What of the sports themselves? How do they differ from those in our own University? The difference lies, not in the sports but in the attitude of the student towards them. In the three-storey educational structure, of which Cambridge and Oxford form a part—elementary schools, secondary schools and universities—athletics have a recognized place. There is an almost blind faith in their maturing and educative value, in their efficacy as agents in the development of co-operation and tenacity. Insistence on games and the inculcation of an appreciation of their importance and of a sense of responsibility to carry on their traditions is characteristic of the public schools, which form part of the secondary education. These are all factors in determining the atitude of the students when they reach the universities.

Firstly, they have the "sports' habit", and the skill and knowledge that enable them to assume responsibility for the management of games.

Secondly, they are not self-conscious in relation to their sports. They regard them, not as exhibitions to be watched but as games to be played, with the result that active participation is general.

Thirdly, their interest is in sports rather than in a sport. There is little tendency to specialization as it is known to us. They play at their games and do not make a business of them. Even in rowing, which is the most highly specialized activity, more than 10% of Cambridge students actually compete in the Lent races and probably another 20% take part in the elimination tests which precede them.

There can be little doubt that this attitude is more compatible with university ideals than that usually found on this side of the Atlantic. Our students are not, to any appreciable extent, drawn from schools where sports form an integral part of the educational system. For the most part

when they enter the university for the first time the only habit they have is the habit of sitting on the bleachers. The few who have played games at schools have usually specialized. (They are the "promising material" for our major sports!) It might then be logical to shoulder the blame for this situation onto the secondary schools were it not that the university itself is in large measure responsible.

As compared with that of the Old World, our educational structure is of four storeys—elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities. The colleges, of which many of our "universities" are but expansions, are part of the secondary stage. Some of them stand in their proper place, many of them, unfortunately, are merged with our universities and this merging has given rise to one of the most baffling problems of the university. The difference between the two may be characterized as the difference between discipline and freedom. In the college, by disciplinary teaching, the student is brought to an intellectual maturity which will entitle him to that freedom in choice of method and learning which should pervade the university. The contiguity of these two aims in one institution has led to confusion of ideals. Whether the college and the university should remain united it is difficult to say. The lopping off of the first university year and its return to the schools where it properly belongs, which is being attempted in Ontario, is a first step in one possible solution. The sharp distinction between the "undergraduate" school, or college, and the "graduate" school, which is made in the better universities of the United States, and the adoption of the quality of the work in the graduate and professional schools as the criteria for the classification of universities, is an attempt in another direction. At McGill, because of influences beyond our control, the first college year is still with us, and though two of our faculties, in addition to the Faculty of Graduate Studies, are at the graduate level, we lump all of our students as "undergraduates" and, for the most part, treat them as such.

How does this affect athletics? If it is a sound principle that the opportunities for participation in sports have their greatest value when they come in the secondary stage of education and are available to the largest possible number of students, it is obvious that our efforts should be directed mainly towards their development in McGill College, our Faculty of Arts and Science. If the right habit and attitude are formed in the first few years there need be no fear that they will carry over into the graduate and professional faculties. In athletics, as in all else, discipline is the road to freedom. When we examine the athletic situation at McGill, however, we see that the trend is definitely in the opposite direction. With each succeeding year the opportunities for participation, available to the undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts and Science, are becoming more restricted. The most striking illustration of this trend is to be found in Intercollegiate Football.

When we scan the names of the players composing our senior team at an inter-collegiate game, two things impress us—the number of those who have played college football at McGill, or elsewhere, for five or six years and the inordinate number who belong to the professional Faculties—and, if we are interested in football from the point of view of the university, we ask ourselves whether this is as it should be. It is, of course, the Faculty of Medicine that is chiefly responsible for this condition. Our medical students are at the graduate level. Of those entering at the present time not more than five per cent. have had less than three years at a college or university, the majority have had four. Because of our geographical situation it is very unlikely that we shall ever draw more than twenty-five per cent. from our own Faculty of Arts and Science. Seventy-five per cent. at least will come from other colleges and universities in Canada and the United States, and it is altogether likely that in the future, as in the past, a fair proportion of footballers will be found among these. With graduate and public interest focussed on football as it is, with the demand on the coach for a winning team, and on the athletic management for a gate, is it surprising that these men find places on the team to the exclusion of the undergraduates in Arts and Science? It may result in a better type of football, in a better spectacle and a better gate, but is it in the best interests of the University?

From the point of view of the University, the chief value of athletics, apart from recreation and health, lies in the contribution which they may make in developing and maturing character, but even if we admit the most extravagant claims of intercollegiate football as a character-builder, we must also admit that its greatest value lies in the secondary school and college period, and that after a man has played for three or four years he has secured about all of the character-building he is likely to get from football. All this is apart from the question of whether football "interferes" with the work of a professional student. The

experience of our Medical Faculty, in this respect, has been extremely fortunate. The medical students on the Senior Team have already stood low in their classes. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there is a conflict of interest that affects not only the professional work but the football of these students. The university ideal, which is, or should be, the mainspring of these students' lives, is very different from the ideals of highly-specialized football. Contrary to general belief, it was this conflict of ideals and not a desire to do away with the "tramp athlete" that led a few of the far-sighted universities in the Eastern United States, many years ago, to start the movement that has resulted in the three year playing rule. In Canada we have labelled our sports intercollegiate, but we try to make them interuniversity, a very different thing. It is distinctly to be understood that this is not a plea for a three-year playing rule for football at McGill; other factors than those mentioned enter into the picture. It is simply a statement of facts which, it is hoped, will show the necessity for a wider recognition of the principle that the problem of athletics must be discussed primarily from the point of view of the university.

What has been said of football applies, though, perhaps in lesser degree, to other intercollegiate sports. There is another division of our athletics, however, which, though not so spectacular, can probably do far more in the development of a healthy attitude towards sports. A well-developed system of intramural athletics should afford opportunity to every student to take part in competitive sports and will reach the large body of students who can never hope for intercollegiate competition. Those responsible for the direction of our athletic programme are fully alive to the importance of these activities and it can be said that at the present time intramural sports are conducted to the limit of our facilities. Their development beyond this stage depends primarily upon the erection of a gymnasium which will be a centre for the diversified sports, intercollegiate and intramural, which are now being carried on, and for others which are impossible at present, but, to an almost equal degree, it will depend upon the sympathetic and intelligent co-operation of those responsible for the arrangement of academic time-tables. But no matter how well developed our intramural activities may become they can never replace intercollegiate competition. There is a place for both; they will supplement and strengthen each other.

In conclusion it may be said that though he believes these views are shared by many teachers, students and graduates of our University, the writer advances them simply as his personal opinions. No attempt has been made to cover the whole ground, but simply to show that there is a place for organized sports in this University, and that it is not the sports themselves but our attitude towards them that will determine what that place should be. If football has been singled out for especial mention, it is because it offers a convenient illustration. If the problem of the College undergraduate has been emphasized, it is because of its immediate importance. The truth is that there is a need, and a pressing need, for a readjustment of values in relation to organized sports and a realization that the problem is primarily a university and not a sports problem. This readjustment will call for the sympathetic co-operation and help of the graduate body, and it will call for a tolerant appreciation that it is, after all, one in which the University—teachers and students—must play the larger part.

The Present Attitude of the Graduates Toward Athletics, and What It Ought To Be!

By DR. J. C. FLANAGAN

A DEFINITE attitude towards athletics at McGill, held by the graduate body politic, may be said to be almost non-existent. The reason for this is that, like all other bodies politic, very few of its members do any real thinking about general policy. The thinking that is done is very superficial and involves a purely personal motive.

The average graduate likes to be entertained by the college team. If the team wins, the occasion is a success and all is well. Should perchance, the team be beaten by a better team, he decries the lack of spirit on the part of the players and wishes to fire the coach. The number of graduates attending games, who take a broad view of the situation are comparatively few. To those graduates who are thinking about the general policy with regard to athletics at the University, the present state of affairs causes considerable anxiety.

In the first place, it is very doubtful whether the graduates, as a body, realize that the whole situation with regard to athletics has undergone a drastic change during the past twenty years or so.

In those earlier days the science of games had not reached the height to which it has risen today. There was not anything like the general public interest such as is displayed today when many thousands turn up to see the winning team. The equipment and accoutrements were of a simple and inexpensive variety. The upkeep of the old stands on the campus was a very different matter to the upkeep of the Stadium.

All this means that during these years a gradual development has been taking place which has placed college sports in a class where a tremendous expenditure of time, thought, and energy has been necessary on the part of those competing in these activities, an expenditure which is out of all proportion to the importance of the game either to themselves or to the university, in view of the fact that students go to the university primarily to equip themselves academically for their life's work.

The expense connected with these specialized contests today is extremely heavy and income a very necessary factor. To obtain income the public must be attracted, and good entertainment provided. In order to accomplish this the most astute publicity stunts are resorted to, the most important of which is the cultivation of the support of numerous sporting writers. Anyone who reads the sporting pages, both in this country and in the United States, cannot help but be impressed by the undue emphasis placed upon college games, player and coaches. Sporting writers can make or break the gate receipts of games, if not treated with the proper respect. *The McGill News* only recently carried an article describing the McGill and Toronto teams by the absurd names of the "Big Red Machine" and "Warren Stevens' Blue Boys." One would think we were dealing with a lot of professional troopers instead of undergraduates preparing themselves for a career.

The question of coaching in athletics generally is open to censure. There is no harm in employing someone to teach Hockey, Football, Track, Boxing, etc. In fact it is just as important to give the proper direction and instruction in these branches of physical endeavour as it is in the academic side. But the fact of the matter is that coaches are hired *primarily* to win games, and if they do not "get results" are replaced. When the team loses, very few graduates will go home happy in the thought that the University team showed excellent sportsmanship, ability, and leadership on the field. Few coaches will be given credit for such a minor item. The team must win. That is the all consuming desire. It is little wonder therefore that professional coaches spend most of their time trying to devise ways and means of putting on an attractive show which will draw the crowd. In fairness to the coaches, however, this criticism should not be confined to them alone, for those in charge of athletics generally at the university are just as much, if not more to blame, because it is they who engage and urge on the coaches. They are responsible for the "bunk and ballyhoo" designed to obtain a big "Gate."

Those in charge of athletics at the universities are responsible for so developing games as to make them, above everything, attractive to the general public turning them more than anything into a spectacle without any due regard for the undergraduates' interests in the matter. The question as to whether a player has the spare time to devote to the practice and learning of these more complicated techniques has apparently never entered their minds. With scientific development going on at the pace it is along academic lines, and academic standards increasing as they are, it is becoming much more difficult for the undergraduate to find the time to keep up the pace in the scientific development of "sport."

There are a few unthinking men who say that a good football or hockey team is a good advertisement. Nothing could be further from the truth. If it were so, everybody interested in football would be going to Notre Dame. The reputation of a university is built up by the achievements of her graduates in their respective professions. Does anyone think that the eight hundred applicants for the faculty of Medicine at McGill can be accounted for by the fact that we have a football and hockey team? No one will deny the emminence of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an engineering educational institute, yet it has no football team. If John Hopkins has a football team, no one knows about it. Yet everyone knows of John Hopkins as a Medical centre. As a professor of McGill put it, "whenever executives ask us to recommend men they seldom enquire about their athletic attainments."

There are a number of graduates who have decided opinions with regard to the conduct of athletics at the University. In the first place they believe that the control of athletics should revert back into the hands of the undergraduates. They believe that training in the acceptance of responsibility is one of the important objects of a university education. It is reasonable, therefore,

that the responsibility of athletic policy should be put squarely up to the undergraduates.

Graduates who have student welfare at heart believe that athletic coaches have just as important a part to play as have academic professors. They believe that coaches should direct their efforts towards teaching the fundamentals of the particular game in which they are interested. If coaches can teach their students to think quickly and accurately, and accept the responsibility of their own team on the field, then these coaches become indispensbile members of the University staff. Putting the game beyond the gate receipts, and placing student development above newspaper publicity, should be the objectives of all those in charge of undergraduate athletics today.

The Policy That a University Should Adopt Towards Athletics

By GERALD W. HALPENNY, B.Sc., M.D.

WHEN we speak of athletics at a university, usually we mean organized group or team games such as football, hockey, basketball, etc., and such athletics may be divided into two different and distinct groups: Intercollegiate Athletics, in which senior, intermediate and junior teams engage in regular competition against other colleges and universities; and Intramural Athletics, in which various faculties and classes vie with each other in inter-faculty and inter-class competition. Members of teams in intercollegiate competition are selected from students especially proficient in that sport. Consequently, the number participating is very much smaller than that taking part in Intramural Athletics, where as many students as possible are encouraged to play. These two divisions in university athletics depend to a large extent on one another, for often good players from interclass and inter-faculty competition go to intercollegiate teams, and increased interest in intercollegiate sport encourages intramural competition.

The question that seems to be foremost in the minds of university authorities today is how much, if at all, should colleges encourage athletics and provide funds and facilities for them to be carried on. I think that there is no doubt that athletics fulfill a very definite part in a university training, and the student who goes through college "with his nose to the grindstone" misses something that is an integral part of his training for after years. There is no better method of teaching sportmanship, or the rules of fair play, than in competitive games. I think that a university should encourage all students to take part in some form of athletics and in doing so, that university will graduate students better fitted physically as well as mentally for their future life.

While in intercollegiate competition twenty to twenty-five different sports are maintained and carried on, football has reached such gigantic proportions, especially in the U.S.A., that upwards of thirty thousand people pay admission to see the larger college games, and though it has now reached the stage where something drastic must be done, one must not forget the salient fact that the gate receipts at these football games finance nearly all the athletics at such universities.

Apart from providing entertainment for a great many spectators, intercollegiate competition is of definite value, not only to the entire student body, but also to the university. For students are linked together and to their university by that tangible something called "college spirit," and "college spirit" is undoubtedly promoted and greatly increased by such competition. We must also consider that colleges many miles apart and otherwise little known to each other, are brought together on the field of sport, and so become mutually acquainted, and that certain colleges become widely known and increase their enrollment by the advertisement they are given through an outstanding team.

In order to carry on such competition, however, certain requirements are necessary if intercollegiate athletics are to be maintained on a sound and satisfactory basis. First of all, every player should be required to maintain a certain standard of scholastic achievement, and this today is demanded in nearly every college and university in this country. The barring of freshmen from competition in senior intercollegiate sport is another almost universal rule, and is the means, not only of keeping athletes from going to college solely to play football or hockey, but also of linking the freshmen together as a class. The rule allowing a student to play on senior teams for only four years has been discontinued, but I think that after third year medicine, a student should not be allowed to participate in senior intercollegiate competition. For while playing football such a student is unable to do justice to his medical course. If he tries to keep up his work, he cannot give the time and interest to football that is necessary, so that the team will suffer, and

by playing may be keeping some younger member off the team, who will be in college only four years, and who, although he may not be as proficient, could make up that loss by spirit and interest which is often more valuable to a team.

Intramural Athletics, the second form of organized university sports, are becoming more popular each year. They are of more value to the student body as a whole, because, instead of students merely sitting in the stands watching others play, they are encouraged to take part and enjoy the game more by playing it themselves. I think that every university should encourage interclass and interfaculty competition in all sports; if necessary, even to the curtailment of some intercollegiate activities. By providing adequate facilities, equipment where possible, and competent managers to take charge of games, a great deal of benefit will be derived from this type of athletics that cannot be derived from intercollegiate competition.

There is another form of athletics, not included under the heading of organized sport, but which is very valuable in providing exercise for those who have never learned to play football, hockey, basketball, etc. These are indoor games, such as badminton, squash, racquets and hand-ball. Every university should have the facilities for these games if at all possible, for after a student leaves college and gets into the whirl of business or professional life, he does not have the time nor the "condition" for strenuous team games. But if he has learned how to play one or more of these "pastimes" while in college, he will both obtain enjoyment and keep himself in good physical condition. McGill without a gymnasium, cannot provide the facilities for these games and consequently they are completely neglected. Such a gymnasium is necessary in order to carry on a really extensive and complete athletic program. We are in great need of it at McGill.

Control of athletics at a university is usually vested in an Athletic Board, and it is their duty to carry out not only a good athletic program, but also to encourage the student body to take an active interest in every form of athletics. I think that such interest would be greatly increased if students were encouraged to manage their own athletics, and I would suggest a change from our present system at McGill. Instead of having three men elected from the student body at large as athletic representatives, there should be a Students' Athletic Council, similar to the Students' Executive Council, but composed of eight or ten representatives of the various intercollegiate and intramural teams. This Athletic Council would administer all athletics in the University except in cases of general policy, etc., where the present Athletic Board would be the final authority. Such an organization would tend to increase interest in athletics, giving students more opportunity for executive activity, and by vesting authority for athletic matters in student hands alone, would do away with many complaints against our athletic system.

The policy that a university should adopt towards athletics must of necessity vary according to the location of that university and to the amount of money available for a definite program. However if that policy is directed towards giving every student opportunity and encouragement for engaging in some form of athletic competition, and if control of the sports program is kept as much as possible in student hands, then university athletics will be of definite value to the individual student and a credit to the university.

HOCKEY MATCHES

McGill's Senior Hockey Team is scheduled to play Yale on December 14 and Harvard on December 21. Both matches are to take place at the Montreal Forum, 8.15 p.m.

GRADUATES' THEATRE NIGHT AND SUPPER DANCE

Plans are being made to hold a Graduates' Theatre Night under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, with Mr. L. H. Ballantyne and Mrs. G. St. G. Sproule as joint chairmen of the Committee. It is hoped to make arrangements with the Red and White Revue to attend the Thursday evening performance of the Revue, which will be given on the 14th of March. After the performance is over a supper dance will be held in the assembly room of the Royal Victoria College.

FELLOWSHIPS FOR GIRTON COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

1. Jex-Blake Research Fellowship in Arts, 1935-38, value £250.
2. Alfred Yarrow Scientific Research Fellowship 1935-38. Value £300

These fellowships are open to women graduates of any university and application should be sent to the Secretary before February 1st. The fellowships will be awarded about May.

The Entrance of Women to McGill

By GRACE RITCHIE ENGLAND, B.A., M.D.

IN writing on the subject of the admission of women students to McGill, fifty years ago this October, an event recently celebrated by the Alumnae Society, it may not be inopportune to glance backward, and from printed records and out of the store-house of personal memory, recall the changing educational status of women at that time, and the more immediate circumstances leading up to their entrance into McGill as undergraduates in Arts in October, 1884.

During the latter half of the nineteenth century a widespread movement in favour of the higher education of women was taking place in various countries, most notably in Great Britain and the United States, but also, to a lesser extent, in European countries such as Sweden, Germany, France and Russia. In our own land, in the Province of Ontario, the Universities at Toronto and Kingston had reacted favourably and were providing facilities for women students. It is, however, no matter of surprise that, in the Province of Quebec always strongly influenced by repressive conventions and traditions in everything relating to women, the symptoms of awakening consciousness were long delayed and even the suggestions of providing higher educational opportunities was late in appearing. It was not until the year 1870 that there was any outward evidence at McGill that interest had at last been aroused. In October of that year, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes first brought to the notice of the University and its friends, the desirability of providing for the higher education of women. Though sympathy was expressed with the idea, it was felt that no active step could be taken by McGill to admit women. The authorities agreed with great willingness to enter into co-operation with the Ladies' Educational Association, then in process of formation, and also arranged to admit women to the preliminary university examinations. It is interesting to note that extreme caution in so doing was exercised. In order to avoid any assumption that the passing of such examinations might imply a right of entrance to the University, the use of the term "Matriculation Examinations" was deliberately avoided and a special title "Examinations for Associates in Arts" was adopted.

The first classes of the Ladies' Educational Association were inaugurated in October, 1871, by a very admirable address by Principal Dawson, entitled "Thoughts on the Higher Education of Women," in which he strongly advocated the undertakings of the Association and assured its members of the support and co-operation of McGill, whose professors had gladly agreed to give courses of lectures. The Principal congratulated the Association on its "zeal, judgment, and foresight"; stressed the fact that "the undertaking originated with the ladies, was carried on by them, and supported by their contributions and was moreover entirely self-supporting." "As a further guarantee of success," he states, "the association embraces nearly all that is elevated in social and educational standing in our city." During the first year, the subjects covered were English, French, and Natural Science, but gradually the courses were extended to cover a wider and more varied field. They were extremely popular and well attended, and continued very successfully till 1885; then, as the University had opened its doors to women, it was felt that the Association had fulfilled its mission, and the classes were discontinued.

In the early seventies there was another and even greater need in regard to the education of young girls. While the High School of Montreal, since 1843, had been providing facilities for a sound education for boys, extending the public school courses another three years and preparing its pupils for entrance to the university, no similar provision had been made for girls of a corresponding age. The daughters of people of means or position in the community were educated in private schools conducted for "young ladies." There were many excellent schools of this type. but as each school arranged its own curriculum, it was only natural that such heavy subjects as classics and mathematics were little in evidence and more attention was paid to fitting the pupils for entrance into society.

A very great step forward in the education of girls was taken by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners when they opened the High School for Girls in 1875. The public education of girls thus became standardized along lines largely parallel to those of the Boys' High School. The wisdom of providing such education for girls was proved by later events, for it was thus that the ground was prepared and the seed sown for the reaping of rich harvests in the future.

At McGill the question of women's education remained quiescent till the autumn of 1882. On October 25th of that year, Dr. J. Clark Murray

"DONALDAS" 1888
THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF WOMEN AT McGILL

Eliza Cross Martha Murphy Blanche Evans
Grace Ritchie (England) Jane Palmer
Alice Murray Georgina Hunter Donalda McFee

brought before the startled corporation a resolution to the effect that "the educational advantages of the Faculty of Arts should be thrown open to all persons, without distinction of sex." This implied "mixed education" and as there was a decided division of opinion in regard to the adoption of such a method, the whole matter was referred to a committee. The not unusual outcome of the work of a committee resulted: much information was collected; no recommendation was made; and no action was taken.

A year and a half later, in the spring of 1884, Principal Dawson, being in England, undertook to obtain further information in regard to the conditions and methods under which the higher education of women was being carried on in Great Britain. On his return to Montreal in June, as there seemed no likelihood of any action, and as he was very busy with other matters, he deferred his report to the Corporation until October. So much for the educationists.

Let us turn again to the Girls' High School and "the young ladies" being educated there, who are now most unexpectedly to become an active factor in the situation. For five consecutive years, a small group of school girls had passed from grade to grade, and, in the autumn of 1883, had entered the final class and were bring prepared for the ordeal of the A.A. examinations the following June. Their record had been high throughout, and they looked forward to ranking well in the final test. There was a rude awakening. The disconcerting discovery was made that in the curriculum, as arranged for the girls, Greek had been entirely omitted and German provided as an optional substitute for another subject. Thus they saw themselves deprived of the chance of 150 marks, which was open to the boys of the sixth form, and there seemed no hope of surmounting such a handicap. The writer, who was a member of the class, before entering the High School had spent two years at school in Germany,

and it seemed an easy task to brush up the subject and take the examination course in German. The head girl, Rosalie McLea, a very brilliant and ambitious scholar, with undaunted courage, undertook the study of Greek. Under the tuition of Mr. George Murray, the Classical master, she applied herself assiduously and intensively, covering the work of three years in one, and went up for the Greek examination. Principal Dawson refers to the results of the Associate in Arts Examinations of the following June, 1884, as "an event unexampled in our previous connection with the school examinations of the universities. Two young ladies from the Girls' High School had taken the highest places on the list of associates in Arts, one of them with remarkably high marks." It might have been added, that the young lady referred to has come first in Latin and Greek and taken the highest total marks on record.

Upon the High School girls the success in the examinations had had an unforeseen effect. Stimulated and exhilarated, a little group of four gathered at the house of Mrs. Robert Reid, the mother of one of them, to discuss plans for the future with her. And soon the question arose "What about asking for admission to McGill?" Encouraged by the sympathy and support of Mrs. Reid, an enthusiastic optimist, they resolved to approach the Principal and place their request for Higher Education before him. Dr. Dawson received them with graciousness and listened with interested attention, but the time was unpropitious, as he was fully occupied with arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association at the end of August. He told them that McGill was not in a position to receive women, but, as an active demand had come from "those who had the greatest claims to consideration," perhaps some means might be found to provide classes to prepare them for the Senior Associate in Arts Examinations, especially if there should be an increase in the number of applicants. With the co-operation of some of the professors, a circular was issued shortly afterwards to the Ladies' Educational Association, asking for their aid in the establishment of such classes for women. And so the matter rested, and the Principal dismissed it from his mind.

One morning, some weeks later, during the meeting of the British Association, Dr. Dawson was called from the geological section by a gentleman who asked to see him. It was the Hon. Donald A. Smith, who, quite unsolicited, came unostentatiously with the offer of $50,000.00 to establish collegiate classes for women. To the Hon. Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona) "the illustrious benefactor whose far reaching vision and enlightened generosity made possible the entrance of women to McGill," all Alumnae owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Without his first munificent gift, to be augmented later, many of us belonging to those early years might never have been graduates of McGill.

The passiveness of fourteen years now suddenly vanished, and active preparations were immediately hastened in order that the women students might begin their work at the opening of the approaching session.

In those far off days, the students' environment was strikingly unlike that of the present. Montreal was a great sleepy old town, free from noise and bustle, with wooden sidewalks, dimly lighted at night by flickering gas jets. There were few distracting interruptions and much leisure; it was a quiet and peaceful world, well suited to meditation and intellectual concentration. The University itself, wore a different aspect. The buildings were much less impressive, the students comparatively few, and the curriculum much narrower in its range. Entering the grounds through the college gates, the student saw no massive science buildings; beyond the campus rose no beautiful Redpath Library, but then as now, the Peter Redpath Museum, a new building rested solidly in the shadow of the Presbyterian College. At the head of the avenue stood the Central Arts Building, much as it appears at present, for happily, the original facade has been preserved. The extreme eastern end of the building was used as the Principal's residence, and at the corresponding western end was the William Molson Hall, where convocations were held, and beneath it, the dark and, to the average student, rather unattractive library.

Up the avenue, one Monday early in October, a little group of girls hastened with high hopes and fast beating hearts. Turning to the left, they mounted the broad steps of the Peter Redpath Museum and entered through its wide portal. It had been arranged that *separate* classes for them should be conducted in this building. Mr. Peter Redpath had kindly furnished a "retiring room," adequately, but not luxuriously furnished with tables, chairs, hooks for hats and coats, and most certainly a mirror, though memory fails to record its size, shape, or location.

The first lectures to women students were held in a classroom on the left of the hall, now designated by the figure "4." Might it not be appropriate to place a small tablet, indicative of this historic fact, in the room or on the door?

The first class consisted of ten members, most of us school girls in our teens. To mark the

dignity of our new status, we had lengthened our skirts and put up our hair, coiled smoothly at the nape of the neck. As to our clothes, we wore simple woollen dresses of serge or cashmere and woollen or cotton stockings, according to the season. Silk stockings were then unheard of for daily wear. In winter we wore heavy cloth coats; any fur in evidence was in the form of fur caps, which were in common use, and for further protection from the cold, long knitted woollen scarves, with fringed ends, called "clouds" were wound round and round our necks—warm and comfortable, doubtless, if not exactly "chic."

The age was above all not "beauty conscious." Like the rest of the world, we carried small purses, not hand-bags elaborately fitted with mirrors and numerous toiletries. Our complexions were, "for better, for worse," as Nature had made them. We were guiltless of powder, rouge, lipsticks, unguents, nail polishes, and various other cosmetics, which seem essential to the happiness of the modern girl or woman. At that time a lady who was noticeably rouged was looked at askance and considered of dubious respectability. As to cigarettes, "ladies" simply did not smoke. "Autre temps, autre mœurs!"

In regard to our characteristics, eager and earnest students though we were, enjoying our new privileges to the utmost, we were not at all typical "blue stockings;" on the contrary we were full of life, fun-loving, and at times even irrepressible. Some of us indulged in hero-worship, common to the youth of both sexes. The special object of our romantic adoration was a certain sad, pale-faced instructor. To win a quiet word of approbation from him, we spent long weary hours in solving some intricate mathematical problem, or we walked many blocks out of our way on the mere chance of meeting him and receiving a bow and smile of recognition. At other times a "Puckish" spirit took possession of us. The professor of English was young, eloquent, and enthusiastic, always ready to dilate upon the beauties of English Literature. It was soon observed that one of the class developed an extraordinary interest in this subject, and, as the lecture came at the end of the day, she habitually lingered on, detaining the professor with numerous questions, provocative of prolonged dissertations. We grew weary of this untimely practice, and as mild hints were of no avail, we resorted at last to drastic measures. One evening several of us resolved upon a deed of darkness. Like guilty conspirators, a deadly vow of secrecy upon our lips, we crept down the basement stairs, and joining hand to hand, with a sudden pull, we turned off the gas! Then through the ensuing blackness we fled to the sound of the professor's irate voice, summoning a bewildered janitor to throw light on the situation. This hint proved effective, but for many days the perpetrators went trembling in fear of discovery, which never came.

Coming to the more serious matters, the need of a common meeting-ground, where we could give expression to our views on general subjects was soon felt, and it was not long before we formed a literary and debating society. In recognition of our indebtedness to Sir Donald Smith, and with his consent, the name "Delta Sigma" was adopted, representing his initials—D. S., transposed into more euphonious Greek. As none of us had ever had any experience in public speaking, great timidity was apparent in those undertaking to debate, and it was strongly urged that debaters should be permitted to read their speeches. This method was wisely voted against, and it was decided that speakers should be allowed the use of notes only.

The professors, awe-inspiring in the beginning, we soon learned to regard as friends. So small, indeed, were the classes, even with the addition of partial and occasional students, that the lectures assumed an almost tutorial character. We were thus brought into close intellectual contact with our teachers, and had many opportunities of discussing our problems with them. Looking back, one can now realize the heavy task imposed upon them by the daily duplication of lectures, first given to the men and then repeated to the women.

Scarcely were separate classes well established before a bitter controversy arose in regard to the respective merits of mixed and separate education of the sexes at McGill. The public and the press took an active part and it was a long time before the dispute was dropped. It was well known that there was no unanimity on the question among the members of the Faculty, but the views of the Principal, who was utterly opposed to co-education, continued to prevail. At that time Sir William Dawson had a vision, never to be realized, of an entirely separate college for women, affiliated with McGill. In later years the Royal Victoria College, the beautiful residential building for women, was eventually erected and endowed. Mixed classes, which as a matter of necessity, had been carried on previously in the honour courses only, soon became usual in the ordinary courses also.

The two first years passed quickly by. Donalda McFee, a member of our year, and the first woman graduate of McGill to obtain the Ph.D. degree (Cornell) in referring to these early years, speaks of the "happy, joyous days in the old Peter

Redpath Museum" and continues "What a wonderful opportunity was afforded us, and how much we, who were the first to enter, enjoyed the privileges of those formative years." Up and down the avenue we passed daily, frequently to the tune of "Hop Along Sister Mary, Hop Along, Hop Along," loudly chanted by drawn up lines of men students. At first blushingly self-conscious, we soon grew indifferent to the refrain, but for many years the performance was a source of great diversion to the men.

In spite of repeated warnings that the classes might not be continued beyond the second year, we were sustained by an unwavering faith that a way would be found. Knowing that the classes for women could not be continued for the third and fourth years, unless a further endowment were provided, the Principal, deeply interested, exercised to the full his pursuasive powers to obtain the necessary funds. Then came the glad news that Sir Donald Smith had increased his original gift to $120,000.00, a sum sufficient to maintain the classes for the additional two years.

New quarters were prepared for us in the "East Wing", and here we entered happily on our third year, in full undergraduate standing. Just when our worries seemed at an end, unexpected events occurred to distress our little group. After brilliantly passing the second year examinations, Rosalie McLea suddenly dropped out, to our great regret and dismay, and shortly afterwards Mary Simpson left college to be married. Helen Reid was prevented by serious illness from completing the year. Separated from her classmates, disappointed and disheartened, she nearly gave up; with returning health, however, wiser counsels prevailed, and she bravely came back the following autumn, repeated the year, and finally graduated with the second class, in 1889. McGill later recognized her patriotic services during the war by conferring upon her the honourary degree of LL.D. But eventually we were to graduate eight in number. Georgina Hunter who had previously passed the Senior Associate in Arts Examinations with distinction, entered the third year, a most welcome addition to our class. She had been our teacher for three years at the Girls' High School, and now joined her former pupils. Two years later we proudly hailed her as the winner of the Shakespeare Gold Medal, awarded for the highest standing in the Honour Course in English Language and Literature.

The "Donaldas," for so we were dubbed, now firmly established on a permanent footing, were approached by the management of the "University Gazette," with the request to appoint an Editor for the Women's Department. This we gladly did and named Blanche Evans, who accepted the position. Under the clever caption "Feathers from the East Wing," she most successfully held the position for two years as an undergraduate, and for two years more after graduation.

There were other matters of importance to claim our attention. In the mind of the Principal, there were still subtle distinctions to be maintained between the men and women students. The college gown, which hitherto we had not been permitted to wear, we now insistently demanded, regarding it as the cherished symbol of equality. Reluctantly the demand was conceded and proudly the college garb was donned. Much more important was the still unsettled question of granting us a degree. Following the British precedent, it was suggested that some sort of *certificate* be given us; the word "bachelor," as applied to women, seemed to be a heavy stumbling block. We did not hesitate to voice our dissatisfaction, and finally, after many months of hesitation, a decision was reached by the authorities, and we learned with satisfaction that we might look forward to receiving the coveted B.A. degree.

In closing it is fitting that a tribute should be paid to the memory of Dr. Clark Murray, the ardent champion of our rights and our revered teacher and friend. His gentle voice and fine face were the outer evidence of a beautiful personality where peace, goodness, and spirituality dwelt. He ever directed our thoughts to high and noble ends, and was an abiding influence on our lives. Space allows but a brief reference to the many other professors, who patiently guided us through these eventful years, and whom we shall always hold in remembrance for their fine qualities of heart and mind.

C. H. FRASER, Arts '23, who has been division traffic supervisor at Ottawa of the Eastern Ontario division Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, has assumed duty as assistant to the Vice-President with headquarters in Montreal.

GRAHAM F. TOWERS, Arts '19, has advanced further in the world of banking, having been appointed the first Governor of the Bank of Canada, Canada's new central bank. He was previously assistant general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada.

DR. D. M. ROBERTSON, Med. '98, superintendent of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, has been elected president of the Ontario Hospital Association.

LT.-COL. BRUCE HUTCHISON, past student, Montreal, has been elected president of the newly-formed 5th C.M.R. Battalion Association.

Life on The Campus

By LINDSAY PLACE, Editor, *McGill Daily*

IT is a far cry from the exacting life of the business world to the old and familiar scenes about the campus of McGill; graduates when they return to take another look at the stamping-grounds of their college days, find little outwardly changed. And yet there is an air of something different, an almost indistinguishable something pervades the entire atmosphere. The whole tenor of college life, is nevertheless so much the same, that even to the graduate, any list of events or account of what is going on round the University might almost have applied to the days when he was at college.

The topic of interest first, foremost, and last these days is of course who will be McGill's new principal? It is rather amusing to see the eager manner in with which people outside of the University buttonhole anyone who they find is a student, and the confidential manner in which they inquire of him, "Who do you think is going to be McGill's new principal?" Seniors, Juniors, Sophomores, Freshmen, and Professors alike, all have their own pet belief that they know who is going to be appointed; whereas in fact no one definitely knows. One moment a prominent figure of the liberal party seems a certainty—tomorrow, a distinguished head of an English University. In fact there might be just as much foundation to the rumour that one earnest young student very diligently spread among his friends, to the effect that he had definitely been told by one who knew, that Mayor Camilien Houde was being seriously considered.

Thinking of the late principal brings to the mind the official opening of the Neurological Institute, a project made possible through the untiring efforts of Sir Arthur. The ceremony took place at the end of September, and Dr. Wilder Penfield and his colleagues and assistants were officially installed in their new quarters. The function was marked by impressive ceremonies, including speeches made by the many representatives; after which the visiting delegates of the Rockefeller Institute, the Officials of the City, and of the Provincial Government, as well as the members of the Board of Governors and the Faculty, were conducted on a tour of inspection by Dr. Penfield. The first lecture in the new institute was made by Dr. Harvey Cushing. A very favourable impression was created by the extremely wide range of equipment, and the unexampled facilities and modernity of the entire building.

The majority of graduates will be aware that Ira A. MacKay, lately Dean of the Faculty of Arts, passed away with tragic suddeness last August. His death left a gap extremely difficult to fill; but Professor Woodhead of the Department of Classics, very loyally agreed to fill this position temporarily until a permanent appointment of someone else could be made. So acceptably did he perform the duties of his temporary office, that the Board of Governors felt they could not allow him to refuse the permanent appointment; and finally, although much against his will, he was persuaded to accept it.

An unusual academic distinction was granted to Dr. W. J. McNally, when the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him at the Fall Convocation. This degree has only been granted three or four times in the whole history of McGill, and consequently it is one that gives the bearer considerable eminence in the scholastic world. The keynote of the address, made by Dr. W. W. Chipman to the graduating students, was the emphasis which he laid on the reasons for coming to college. "In this connection," he said, "I am reminded of a fond father of Chicago, so ambitious for his only son. He sent him to a University, and time after time this boy failed in his examinations, could or would make nothing of it, till in the end he became an accomplished dancer, an expert in the Two-step, and the Fox-trot, almost a professional. 'No,' said the father, 'it didn't work. I spent my five thousand dollars on a five dollar boy. It would have been alright if I could have turned him upside down, for he had lots of brain in his feet.' As you will see, such a boy had no place in a University, but at the same time he had brains in his feet, and he might have become, probably did become distinguished in another walk of life."

A monster Pep Rally for the Freshmen was held early in October, and they were duly exhorted in the most approved manner. Mr. George S. Currie spoke at some length, giving the Freshmen a few practical hints; his speech if not a forensic masterpiece, was a model of brevity and good sense. Bert Light, the star mentor of McGill's Boxing Team, so far forgot himself, that he permitted himself to be inveigled into singing a solo version of the Man on the Flying Trapeze,

much to the amusement of the crowd. Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Light, suddenly discovered when he was about half way through, that he could not recollect all the words, and he thereupon composed a new and highly edifying version of the song.

Dr. Bobby Bell, coach of McGill's famous Red Raiders, at last finally confessed his formula for building championship hockey teams. 'I always tell my men," said he, "that the idea is to take the puck up the rink, and put it in the other team's goal. I find that it works remarkably well." Incidentally there is a rumour that those two master minds, Coach Bell, and the genial but ever wary Major D. Stuart Forbes, have collaborated to write a book entitled, "How I Built a Champion Hockey Team." We wonder?

Two or three years ago an Oxford-Cambridge debating team visited McGill, and although they were defeated by a narrow margin, they created such a fine impression that everyone wished it could be made an annual event. This year, the much criticized N.F.C.U.S., (this is not one of the departments of the N.R.A., but merely the National Federation of Canadian University Students), sponsored another debating tour by an Oxford-Cambridge team. The appeal that such an event has for the public was remarkably shown by the large attendance of outsiders who were present, although an admission fee was charged. The subject, "Liberalism Though It Yet Speaketh Is Dead," was successfully upheld by the McGill pair of Melbourne Doig, and Phillip Vineberg; Robert Crichton, and Leslie Jackson, the English team offered stiff opposition, but seemed to be lacking somewhat in preparation, possibly owing to the heavy list of engagements they had to fill.

Occasionally when graduates find time to devote their attention to something other than "making their fortunes," they may note in the columns of the press some item referring to their old alma mater. Invariably this item is one of an unusual or highly controversial nature. This year much publicity has been afforded to the Date Bureau, which was started under the inspiration of the *Daily*. The idea seemed to tickle the fancy of the graduates to such an extent that several of them went so far as to actually submit applications for date—One graduate of several years' standing, and quite a prominent person, was positively annoyed when the Date Bureau declined to supply him with a peroxide blonde, on the ground that the students were entitled to the best prospects. . .

"Would you fight if there were another war," is the question asked the students by the newly formed League Against War and the Suppression of Civil Liberties. Numerous meetings have been held about the campus, and the pros and cons of the matter thoroughly threshed out. Somehow or other the members of the C.O.T.C. gained the false impression that it was a personal onslaught directed against the very existence of their organization; dire threats have been made by them, in comparison to which tar and feathering would be mere child's play. One wag, on hearing that the C.O.T.C. was organizing a ski platoon, inquired whether they were not finding is too hot locally, and whether the move was in preparation for an exodus to the snowy wastes of the far north country, where they could drill to their heart's content, free of any blighting criticism from the *Daily* Correspondence Column. The questionnaire submitted to the students through the *Daily*, brought forth such a wide variety of answers, that it was almost impossible to decide what the general attitude actually was.

For a number of years, now, politicians, economists, and would-be economists, have been telling us that prosperity is just around the corner. Judging from the results attained by the recent campaign of the Federated Charities at McGill, there is at last some foundation for believing their extravagant prophecies. This year the campaign reached 79.6% of its objective, or over seventeen hundred dollars—the highest percentage to have been made for many a long year. It is a real sacrifice for the ordinary student to give a donation towards the charities, because so many of them can only just get along on the money they have, exercising the greatest of care; when they give they are in fact actually denying themselves necessities.

Last year the McGill Players' Club rather astounded those who saw their productions by the unusually capable acting and method of presentation which they displayed. In line with their policy of producing only modern author's plays, the like of which Montrealers would otherwise not have the opportunity of seeing, they have chosen for their first play of the year, "The Devils Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw. If the Players' Club are able to infuse a little of his wit, humour, inimitably devastating manner into their production, they will have a show worth going to see.

The Blue and Gold Revue of the University of Montreal took place two or three weeks ago at the Imperial Theatre, and it was a decided revelation to those McGill students who saw it. It was a much longer show than the Red and White

(*Continued on Page 57*)

JOHN T. HACKETT, B.C.L. '09, K.C., M.P.

Newly elected President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Mr. Hackett has had a distinguished career both before and since graduation, having been, in his undergraduate days, First President of the Students' Council at McGill, and later M.P. in the House of Commons (1930), a partner in the law firm of Hackett, Mulvena, Foster, Hackett and Hannen, and is an ex-president of the Junior Bar Association. Mr. Hackett has held several offices in the McGill Graduates' Society previous to his election as president.

Annual Meeting of The McGill Graduates' Society

THE annual meeting of the Council of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held in the Faculty Room of the Arts Building on November 1st, there being present P. D. Ross, President; J. W. Jeakins, First Vice-President; and forty-seven other officers or members. The election of officers of the society was announced by the Honorary Secretary, reports were submitted by responsible officers, and a motion to amend Article 2, Section 10, of the constitution was defeated.

John T. Hackett, B.C.L. '09, K.C., M.P., succeeds P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78, as President of the society, while F. S. Patch, M.D. '03, has been elected as First Vice-President, both offices to be held for two years. The retiring president, P. D. Ross, has been elected as the society's representative on the Board of Governors of the University, and George S. Currie, B.A. '11, former representative, has been appointed a governor.

Honorary Secretary's Report

Frazer S. Keith, Honorary Secretary, devoted the major part of his report to a discussion of the present membership of the society. He pointed out that the total membership on September 30, 1934, stood at 2779, of which 208 were life members and the remaining 2571 annual members. Of the total membership 1144 belonged to the Montreal Branch, 233 to the Alumnae Society, 581 to other branches, while 821 had no branch affiliation. The total membership last year was only 2655, of which 1072 belonged to the Montreal Branch, 238 to the Alumnae Society, 531 to other branches and 814 had no branch affiliation. There was, therefore, an increase in the total membership of 124, of which the Montreal Branch was responsible for 72, the other branches for 50, the no branch affiliation for 7, while the Alumnae Society decreased by 5 members. Actually 538 new members were enrolled but the total annual increase was only 124 because of members dropping out from membership by non-payment of dues.

The Honorary Secretary complimented the Employment Bureau on its work for the year, and alluded to the good effect achieved by the 42 radio broadcasts given under the auspices of the society and directed by Mr. Pitts. In speaking of the spread of branch societies, he noted that the Toronto Branch had "completed a reorganization by which it will embrace McGill graduates from many other places besides Toronto, and will include all the territory in Ontario west of Kingston and the Ottawa Valley line." In conclusion it was noted that the Gymnasium Committee had made favorable progress with the result that more than 30 architects had entered the Architect Competition for plans of the proposed building.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

Mr. Douglas Bremner, the Honorary Treasurer, distributed mimeographed copies of the balance sheet and of the revenue and expenditure statement for the year. A surplus for the year's operations of $206.44 was recorded, but it was pointed out that the revenue included a grant of $1,500.00 from the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund for the operation of the Employment Bureau, which as yet had not been received.

Reports were then presented by the Editorial Board of *The McGill News*, the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Endowment Fund, and from the graduates' representative on the Board of Governors.

Athletic Board Report

G. B. Glassco, as senior representative, described the operations of the board during the past session, which showed that in a wide range of sports McGill students were more than holding their own, having won eight intercollegiate championships, including hockey, tennis and track. The election of Dr. G. W. Halpenny as successor of Paul Hutchison on the board was noted. (*See Balance Sheet, page* 25.)

Election of Officers

The Honorary Secretary, Frazer S. Keith, announced that the following had been elected as officers of the society:—

President: John T. Hackett, B.C.L., K.C., M.P.

Representative on the Board of Governors: P. D. Ross, B.A., Sc., LL.D.

First Vice-President: F. S. Patch, B.A., M.D., F.R.S.C. (C).

In addition to the above Hugh A. Crombie, B.Sc. and Allen E. Thompson, M.D. were an-

nounced as having been elected to the Executive Committee, and the following to the Council—Miss Winnifred Leighton Birkett, A. H. Elder, G. S. MacCarthy, Roy H. McGibbon and R. R. Struthers.

The Graduates' Representative Fellows on Corporation are to be—W. F. W. Pratt, Arts and Science; G. K. P. Henry, M.D., Medicine; E. S. McDougall, Law; S. R. N. Hodgins, Agriculture.

The Honorary Secretary introduced the new officers and spoke feelingly about the services rendered by the retiring officers, moving a vote of thanks which was unanimously carried. In reply the retiring president, P. D. Ross, expressed his appreciation of the co-operation given him by his officers during his tenure of office. W. F. Macklaier, Elizabeth C. Monk and Dr. G. A. S. Ramsey were then elected to the Nominating Committee for the regular term of three years, and the firm of Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co. appointed as auditors for the Society for the ensuing year.

Proposed Amendment of the Constitution

In accordance with the notice of the meeting a resolution was moved by the Honorary Treasurer and seconded by P. D. Ross that the Council should endorse an amendment to Article X, Section 2 of the Constitution, which had been approved by the Executive Committee, proposing to add the words "or its graduates," so that the section would then read:—

"The fund shall consist of any monies, securities or properties that may be contributed, donated or bequeathed thereto, and the capital and revenue of the fund shall be used for the assistance and advancement of McGill University or its graduates."

In moving that the Society should endorse this proposal—"which if passed by this council will enable the members of the society at large to express their views through the polling of a vote by letter ballot"—Mr. Bremner contended that the wording of section 2 as it stands limits the expenditure of income by the trustees of the fund, so that almost any purpose to which money could be granted could be criticised and considered as unethical should graduates in any way benefit therefrom; and he explained that the addition of the words "or its graduates" would remove the grounds of such criticism.

Mr. G. C. McDonald opposed the motion, contending that the circular letters stating the objects of the fund which were issued to graduates provided sufficient grounds on which to criticise the expenditure of any portion of the income of the fund for a purpose by which the graduates would derive a benefit, citing as an example the use of any part of the income as assistance for the Employment Bureau. Several other members then took part in the discussion, after which the motion was put to a vote, and was not carried.

The report on the Employment Bureau, which had been accidently overlooked, was taken as read. A motion was then brought forward for the annulment of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution, which, it was pointed out, conflicted with Section 1 of the same article. The motion was put to a vote and carried. Miss Louisa Fair, President of the Alumnae Society, reported on a satisfactory session of the society, and referred to their plan to mark this year as the 50th anniversary of the entrance of women students to McGill. The session concluded with a speech by G. C. McDonald in which the operation of the Graduates' Society during the past year was criticised in comparison with that of previous years.

Reports Submitted

Report from Board of Governors

This report, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Council of the McGill Graduates' Society, by Paul F. Sise, dealt with a variety of subjects—academic appointments, the principalship, a proposed sale of land, and a revision of the statutes.

In regard to the principalship the Governors announced that they had not as yet succeeded in securing a man properly qualified to occupy the position held by the late principal Sir Arthur Currie, but expressed the hope that a decision could be reached at an early date. "The field in both Canada and Great Britain," the report stated, "has been carefully explored."

The Academic Committee appointed to study the proposed revision of the Statutes of the University has reported to the Board of Governors and the following committee of governors has been appointed to confer with them—Senator A. J. Brown, John W. Ross, Julian C. Smith, P. F. Sise, Major George C. MacDonald and Colonel George S. Currie. Colonel Currie, until recently the representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors, was appointed a governor on August 9.

Two proposed business transactions were then reported upon, the first dealing with a sale of land on Westmount Mountain to the City for the construction of a storage reservoir, the second dealing

with a plan to move the Faculty Club from its present premises on University Street to the late principal's house on McTavish Street. Negotiations on both matters are proceeding.

Appointments of importance to the academic staff were announced as follows:—F. E. Lloyd, M.A., Emeritus Professor of Botany; Arnold Wainwright, K.C., Emeritus Professor in the Faculty of Law; W. H. Brittain, M.S. in Agr., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture; G. W. Scarth, M.A., D.Sc., MacDonald Professor of Botany and Chairman of the Department; C. L. Huskins, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Genetics; F. R. Scott, B.A., B.Litt., B.C.L., Professor of Civil Law; H. D. Southam, D.Ped., Assistant Professor in the Department of Education; James S. Baxter, M.D., Lecturer in Anatomy, replacing Dr. John Beattie.

Among the more important gifts to the University were $16,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for research in medicine and physics, $14,400 from the Carnegie Corporation for the Library School, $5,250 from Lady Roddick and Mr. John Redpath for the Peter Whiteford Redpath and Jocelyn Clifford Redpath Memorial Fund, $3,500 from the Howard Smith Paper Co. for a fellowship in the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, and an anonymous donation of $5,000 for research work by Doctors Collip and Babkin.

The report concluded with a statement in regard to university finances. "For the year ended May 31st, 1934, the expenditure charges to the general funds were $1,084,492.61, deficit $269,301.03. This actual deficit was $38,573 less than estimated. The estimated deficit for the current year is approximately $250,000."

Editorial Board of The McGill News Report

Dr. H. W. Johnson, Chairman of the Editorial Board, referred to the satisfactory financial year that had just been brought to a close. The publication of the *News* showed a profit this year of $471.29 whereas the previous year there had been a loss of $371.28. The Advertising Administration Account, however, only showed a profit of $541.23, whereas last year the profit was $1,258.92. The total profit for the year is, therefore, $1,012.52 as compared with $887.64 for the previous year, resulting in a net increase of $124.88.

Dr. Johnson announced that the board had accepted with regret the resignation of the editor, Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, under whose editorship the history of the magazine had been one of continuous progress. Kenneth N. Cameron, B.A. '31, Rhodes Scholar, has been appointed as his successor.

F. S. PATCH, B.A., M.D.
1st Vice-President

Graduates' Endowment Fund Report

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, Dr. C. F. Martin, being unable to attend the meeting, embodied his report in a letter to Mr. John T. Hackett, who was called upon to read it. The fund at present, the letter stated amounts to $85,388.32 of which $19,676 is accumulated reinvested income. For the past few years, however, "very little has been added to the Endowment Fund, inasmuch as the Committee on Collections decided to withhold any organized effort to solicit funds for our graduates during these times of stress."

In spite of this $152.50 had been received through voluntary subscriptions, it was reported by S. A. Neilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee for the fund. Mr. Neilson hoped that before another organized appeal was made to the graduate body that a definite object be defined for which the revenue of the fund will be expended.

In connection with the above statement it will be noted that the gate receipts received for sports do not cover the expenses of the sports them-

selves, the net deficit amounting to $3,350.86. The student fees cover admission to the games, the cost of administration and general expense, intramural sports, improvements outside the stadium, rinks, tennis courts and reduction of capital debt.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934

ASSETS

Current Assets		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 2,326.73	
Due by Advertisers, McGill News	973.67	
Grant due from McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund	1,500.00	$ 4,800.00
Investments, as per schedule	6,623.50	
Add: Interest accrued to date	105.81	6,729.31
(Market Value of Investments $6,931.00)		
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund		
Cash in Bank	858.74	
Investments, as per Schedule $ 9,232.75		
Add Interest accrued to date 166.45		
(Market Value of Investments $9,095.00)	9,399.20	10,257.94
Furniture and Equipment		
Balance as at 30th September 1933	4,294.29	
Additions during the year	52.11	
	4,346.40	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	1,911.57	2,434.83
Deferred Charges.		
Prepaid Expenses re Gymnasium Fund	10.01	
Prepaid Travelling Expenses	219.05	229.06
		$24,451.54

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$1,055.16	
Subscriptions paid in advance	2,271.00	
Unexpended portion of Graduates' Reunion 1911 Fund	180.46	
Unexpended portion of Graduates' Reunion 1931 Fund	460.06	3,966.68
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund Account		
Balance as at 30th September 1933	10,419.86	
Add: Revenue:		
Interest on Investments 424.42		
Bank Interest 16.06		
	440.48	
	10,860.34	
Deduct Loss on Sale of Investments	602.40	10,257.94
Surplus:		
Commutation Fund Account:		
Balance at credit 30th September 1933	10,151.25	
Add: Life Memberships paid	200.00	
	10,351.25	
Deduct Loss on Sale of Investments	972.40	9,378.85
Revenue and Expenditure Account:		
Balance at credit 30th September 1933	641.63	
Add: Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year	206.44	
	848.07	10,226.92
		$24,451.54

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the books and accounts of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 30th September, 1934, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

The grant of $1,500.00 shown as due from McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund was approved by the Board of Trustees subsequent to the date of the Balance Sheet, and is payable provided that the legal adviser to the Board of Trustees agrees that the grant is within the power of the said Board. The $1,500.00 has been credited to the Revenue and Expenditure Account for the year ended 30th September, 1934.

Subject to the foregoing remarks, we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

(Signed) Clarkson, McDonald, Currie & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1934

		Year 1933-34	Previous Year
REVENUE			
Revenue from Membership Dues:			
Montreal Branch Society:			
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member		$ 2,128.00	$ 1,927.00
Branch's Share @ $1.00 per member	$ 1,064.00		963.00
Less Expenses paid for its account	— 95.44		316.37
Balance transferred to Parent Society		968.56	646.63
		3,096.56	2,573.63
Alumnae Society:			
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member	444.00		447.00
Less Expenses paid for its account	138.81		— 148.82
		305.19	298.18

Other Branch Societies (except Montreal and Alumnae)		
Parent Society's Share @ $2.00 per member	1,117.00	1,025.00
Members with no Branch Affiliation.		
Parent Society's Share @ $3.00 per member	2,331.00	2,225.00
	6,849.75*	6,121.81*
Grant from Graduates' Endowment Fund to cover Operations of Employment Bureau **	1,500.00*	
Interest on Deposits	45.45	80.70
Investments	380.50	495.77
	425.95*	576.47*
McGill News Advertising Administration:		
Advertising Revenue 35%	2,196.75	1,730.75
Less—Discounts.. $1,595.84		
Expenses... 59.68		
	1,655.52	471.83
	541.23*	1,258.92*
McGill News Publishing:		
Advertising Revenue 65% .. 4,282.46		see
Sales..... 21.50	4,303.96	below
Less—Cost of Publication	3,832.67	
	471.29*	
Exchange on American Funds		133.71*
Excess Expenditure over Revenue...		1,636.23*
** See footnote on Balance Sheet. 2nd Paragraph	$9,788.22	$9,727.14
* To get total, add items marked *		

EXPENDITURE

Salaries.....	$5,743.57	$5,949.86
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc...	1,623.29	1,296.47
Miscellaneous Expenses	176.17	186.06
Bank Charges.....	31.25	35.14
	7,574.28*	7,467.53*
Employment Bureau		
Expenditure.....	1,486.19	1,393.68
Less—Graduates' Contributions	77.00	148.00
	1,409.19*	1,245.68*
McGill News Publishing		
Cost of Publication	see above	3,623.27
Less—Revenue from 65% of Gross Advts. Sales.....		3,236.29
Miscellaneous Magazine Sales		15.70
Net Loss for the year 1932-33...		371.28*
Provision for Depreciation of Furniture and Equipment	434.64*	429.43*
Travelling Expenses	101.98*	
Radio Broadcasting Expense	61.69*	156.85*
Alterations to Office.....		26.37*
Bad Debts—Written off.....		30.00*
	9,581.78	9,727.14
Excess Revenue Over Expenditure	206.44*	
* To get total, add items marked *	$9,788.22	$9,727.14

*ATHLETIC BOARD—McGILL UNIVERSITY
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MAY, 1934

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 897.73
City of Montreal—Deposit re Amusement Tax.	250.00
Suspense.....	20.03
Accounts Receivable	253.92
Deferred Charges	750.43
Stadium Repairs and Improvements	16,917.68
	$19,089.79

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	$ 1,142.33
Deferred Credits.....	195.47
McGill University.....	3,507.88
McGill University Loan.	14,244.11
	$19,089.79

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MAY, 1934

REVENUE

By Student Fees.....	$20,786.40	
Excess Revenue		
Eastern Tennis Courts.....	94.32	
Profit on sale of equipment....	10.98	
Non-Intercollegiate Trips.....	12.29	
		$20,903.99

EXPENDITURE

To Sundry Clubs as per schedule.	$ 3,350.86	
Office Salaries and Expenses...	7,123.44	
General Expense.....	1,455.14	
Excess Expenditure		
Rinks	456.01	
McTavish Courts	1,340.85	
Rowing	328.64	
Interscholastic Track.....	61.40	
		14,116.34
Excess Revenue for year transferred to Profit and Loss Account.....		$6,787.65

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To Balance at May 31st, 1933.....	$3,076.65
Stadium Repairs and Improvements written off	3,711.00
	$6,787.65
By Excess Revenue for year 1933-34	$6,787.65
	$6,787.65

SCHEDULE OF CLUBS' EXPENDITURES AFTER DEDUCTION OF REVENUE FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1934

Basketball	$2,016.15
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing	2,032.25
English Rugby	440.81
Golf	6.80
Gymnastics	594.52
Harrier.....	26.70
Hockey.....	**1,518.05**
Indoor Baseball.....	56.80
Intramural	255.68
Rugby.....	**4,005.82**
Soccer	747.33
Swimming and Water Polo	957.54
Tennis	157.25
Track.....	1,428.18
Winter Outing	154.72
Total Net Expenditure.	$3,350.86

* In reply to enquiries *The McGill News* has been asked to state that the Athletic Board consists of three representatives from the Staff of the University; three from the Graduates' Society; three from the Undergraduate body (one of whom is President of the Students' Council); the Principal, and Major Forbes as Secretary. This Board directs the Athletic affairs of the University in accordance with the wishes of the University.

R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH

Editor, *The McGill News*, September 1929 to September 1934

Resignation of The Editor

It was with great regret that the Editorial Board of *The McGill News* accepted the resignation of Mr. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh as editor. Under Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's able guidance the *News* improved continuously and in every respect. One of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's first acts as editor was to abolish the "centre section,"—a section in the middle of the magazine on book paper devoted to articles of general interest. The policy of running such articles was, of course, continued, but the format of the magazine made uniform, and the variety and quality of the articles maintained.

Since 1925 Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has been occupied with the writing of military history, in which field his labors have now become so excessive as to prevent him continuing as editor of the *News*. In recognition of his services as a military historian he has this year been elected an Honorary Member of The Arts Club, of Montreal, a distinction which has only once previously been granted, and that to Mr. Maurice Cullen, the celebrated artist.

In 1925 Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was requested by some of the officers of the "Thirteenth Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada" to write a history of their regiment. This history was so successful that a similar request was made by the Royal Montreal Regiment, and later by the "Twenty-Fourth Battalion Victoria Rifles of Canada," and, in 1932, by the "Royal Canadian Dragoons." For his history of the Royal Montreal Regiment he was awarded by the Quebec Government the coveted David Prize for History. At present Mr. Fetherstonhaugh is engaged on a complete history of the "Royal Canadian Regiment" from 1883 to 1933. In 1930 he made a translation of the war diary of a French-Canadian soldier, M. A. J. Lapointe, under the title "Soldier of Quebec." One of the most interesting of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's books, from the point of view of McGill graduates, is a history of "No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, (McGill)," a military unit formed by Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of Medicine at McGill, in 1915. This unit consisted entirely of physicians recruited from McGill, and nurses from the Royal Victoria and General Hospitals.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh was Associate Editor of *The McGill News* from September 1929 to September 1930, and Editor from December 1930 to September 1934. He is succeeded by Mr. Kenneth N. Cameron, who graduated in Arts 1931, and proceeded to Oxford in the same year as a Rhodes Scholar. Mr. Cameron specialized in the study of English literature at McGill and Oxford, and was President of the English Literature Society at McGill and of the Dr. Johnson Society at Oxford.

Here is what happens to an average thousand names on a mailing list after three years, according to *Printer's Ink:*

410 have changed addresses from one to four times.

261 have moved to parts unknown.

7 have died.

1 has gone to jail.

"Set at the heart of our cultural life, the university must enjoy, undisturbed by the clamor of the market-place, that serene detachment which alone can guarantee clarity of judgment and intelligent decision."—*President R. G. Sproul, of the University of California.*

"A college can grow no faster or finer than the loving ambition of its sons. Its successful work may attract admiration. It will enlist friends. But the driving wheel of steady progress is the enthusiastic, untiring ambition of its Alumni." *William T. Jones, Amherst, '81.*

Canadian Defence and Security

By BROOKE CLAXTON, B.C.L. '21

(Vice-President of the League of Nations Society in Canada)

WRITING in the last *McGill News*, General McNaughton said:—

"With the intense development in weapons and warlike stores which now proceeds with unrestricted attention in all the principal countries of the world, we must seriously ask ourselves the question as to whether we can properly rest our national safety on the type of organization suitable to the conditions of twenty years ago."

It is quite true. Gathering war clouds over Europe and in the Pacific are leading Canadians to wonder if the measures taken for the defence of Canada are adequate. In the Pacific, unless Japan's heated ambition is cooled by an economic breakdown, it seems to be only a question of time before her "manifest destiny" will run counter to the "vital interests" of the United States or Great Britain. In Europe the strength of France is no longer able to check Germany's return to power. The fear of a coming struggle for the sour fruits of Versailles is leading most countries to seek their safety by again arming themselves to the teeth.

In effect, General McNaughton's question asks Canadians: Should we not seek our safety by equipping ourselves with the most modern types of killing machines? It seems interesting first to enquire what defence measures have to do with the national safety of Canada.

This is a question that has not been raised very often because we are only commencing to think about our place in the world politically and have not yet begun to do so with the same passionate regard for what we think to be our own self-interest as in economic matters. Indeed, the mere suggestion that such questions are fit subjects for discussion makes some old men froth at the mouth. Yet failure to face this and other similar questions here and elsewhere may again make young men martyrs to human stupidity; it may make the ruins of our civilization the monument to the million dead of another war.

Why does Canada need the defence forces she has? Doubtless some reasons can be found to justify our annual expenditure of some $14,000,000 upon defence measures, but it is impossible to call to mind a single occasion on which it has been suggested that they are intended for the defence of our country against external aggression. The fact is that geography, in surrounding us by wide seas and a friendly, powerful and interested neighbour, has made attack unlikely and conquest almost inconceivable. A pessimistic Canadian, who was willing to face the facts and believed in that kind of security, might take comfort in the substantial additions being made to the American navy! But by and large all Canada feels safe, and even the bogey of Japanese imperialism seems far-fetched as well as far-off ,both in time and distance.

It is possible to surmise that it is not the fear of another attack on Wolfe's Cove that leads General McNaughton to write of our national safety or causes the British admirals who visited Canada during the summer (and no doubt Sir Maurice Hankey when he arrives) to talk about Imperial Defence. This stir results from the possibility of our being involved in a war to defend a "frontier on the Rhine" and not on the St. Lawrence.

Many reasons could be given for sending Canadians overseas to fight again. The war would be described as "a war to end war," to "make the world safe for democracy," "to enforce international law, "to protect small nations," "to preserve the sanctity of treaties," "to crush militarism," etc., etc., etc. But the real reason might well be again that the Mother Country of one-half the Canadians was involved. It might be a finer cause than the defence of Canada, but it would not be the same, and its connection with the national safety of Canada might not be clear at first sight. It would therefore be difficult to anticipate the nature of a response to the call to the colours to maintain British interests elsewhere. On the one hand we would have the attitude of a considerable portion of the population to our participation in the last war, the racial makeup of Canada, the feelings of women, the teaching of the churches, the disillusionment brought about by the War and knowledge of its cost and consequences as well as the revelations about the armament manufacturers. Against this would be the genuine feeling of some Canadians, strategically situated, that if Britain is in any war Canada's place is in the front line. Others might feel that Canada's remaining neutral would unduly emphasize her

North American character and force her into the arms of the United States.

Speaking in the Senate on the 1st of February, 1934, General McRae, conservative organizer of victory in 1930 said: "I cannot conceive of any developments which would justify this country in sacrificing the blood of one single Canadian on the future battlefields of Europe." But the equally Conservative *Montreal Star* said editorially: "No British Dominion would hold back if the Empire were at all in danger."

Answers to questionnaires should not be taken too seriously; but they are useful to indicate the momentary state of mind of those who answer. On the 20th of November, 1934, the *McGill Daily* published the results of a war questionnaire distributed without propaganda of any kind to undergraduates during the previous week. The results were:

Total answered 497 Male 402 Female 95 Canadian 463 Others 34

A. Do you believe there will always be wars?—Yes, 197; No, 241; Indecisive, 59.

B I will support the Canadian Government in any war which she may declare 83

I will support the Canadian Government in certain wars which I believe to be justifiable 233.

I will not support my government in any war—134; indecisive, 47.

C. I believe war to be justifiable for Canada:

When Canada is invaded—331.

When Canadian life and property are endangered abroad—141.

When Great Britain is invaded—163.

When Great Britain declares any war 60

When the League of Nations requests assistance—103.

When U.S.A. is invaded—62.

Under no circumstances—121; indecisive, 18.

D. If the Canadian Government declared war, I would: (I would encourage my brother or fiance to)

Enlist voluntarily—56.

Serve when conscripted—79.

Serve when the alternative is imprisonment—22.

Refuse military but render humanitarian service only—134.

Refuse all service 102

Actively oppose the continuation of the war by

(a) refusal to pay taxes—50.

(b) organizing peaceful mass protests and petitions –179

(c) engaging in a general strike 107, indecisive, 22.

E. For the purposes of peace, I endorse

A World Court, 244; The League of Nations, 266; An international police force, 183; Strengthened national defences, 45; Nationalization of munition production, 185; Abolition of armaments, 222; Closer unification of the British Empire, 149; Abolition of all military organizations, 194; Investigation into the private manufacture of arms, 317; World Federation of States, 146; All movements for better understanding between nations and races, 367; International language, 109; Abolition of glamorous pictures of war in (a) schools, 347; (b) churches, 341; (c) theatres, 338.

Moreover, debates at Toronto University and McGill held in November resulted in the adoption of resolutions favouring a policy of pacifism for Canada. Of course this is all inconclusive. Straw votes may show the way the wind is blowing but a cyclone will blast them aside. But the point is that either Canada's active participation or failure to participate in a British war would add to the existing divisive forces so as to strain Confederation, and indeed the Commonwealth, perhaps to the breaking-point. In view of the possible attitude of various members of the Commonwealth, it is not surprising that in editing the Proceedings of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference held in Toronto in September, 1933, Professor Arnold Tynbee should say: "the welfare of the members of the Comwealth severally and collectively was bound up by the maintenance of an effective collective system of international relations" as the one means by which peace was to be preserved.

We are brought to this curious result that the only way of avoiding such dilemnas and ensuring the continuance of Confederation and the British Commonwealth alike depend on Great Britain remaining at peace. On this, it could be shown, also depend economic recovery and the survival of democracy. How is Great Britain to maintain peace?

There appear to be three policies which Great Britain or any other country might follow. With her usual good intentions, she has tried to follow all three with results which may be disastrous to herself and to the world.

The first of these is that advocated by Lord Beaverbrook. It is a policy of isolation from Europe and when viewed at this distance seems fantastic. All history shows Britain's vital interest in Europe. Airplanes have dried up the channel until it is no longer a moat. A policy of isolation, of peace at any price, could not even prevent the United States becoming involved in the Great War. On the other hand, if the nations

which ultimately were aligned against Germany had been committed in advance to fight against her, the war would not have occurred. Commitment does not lead to war, rather the reverse when it is the commitment of all nations to go against an aggressor. With England following a policy of isolation there can be no real disarmament. Isolation is not only unconstructive, it is impossible.

The second possibility is to return to the pre-war game of power politics and by arms and alliances to make Great Britain so much stronger than anyone else that no one dare attack her. It is the old argument: "If you want peace, prepare for war," the slogan of the armament manufacturers. Its efficacy was not clearly demonstrated by the arms race before 1914 and what followed. Of this Lord Grey said: "The enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them, it was these made war inevitable," and General Sir Frederick Maurice: "I used to believe that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I have come to see that if you prepare for war thoroughly and efficiently you will get war." The reason for this is self-evident. Any nation's security achieved by force becomes every other nation's insecurity and leads to an arms race with but one end. Today, moreover, no nation can secure her safety against surprise attack. Arms are no longer even the defence they were.

Yet despite the awful experience of a war which involved twenty-nine countries and half mankind, caused twenty million deaths, cost four hundred thousand million dollars, curtailed liberty, established dictatorships, brought civilization and capitalism to their knees, despite the nature of the new war in the air, with airplanes admittedly capable of mass murder of men, women and children and of paralysing now defenceless cities, despite all that, the Great Powers one and all are spending more than ever upon armament. In 1913, the pre-war peak of expenditure for "preparedness" was five hundred and sixty-two million pounds. What happened in the next four years showed what good peace insurance that was! In 1933, the nations of the world spent nine hundred and forty million pounds. Will Canada get into step in the march to death?

The third alternative is the only one which holds out any ultimate hope for the peace, happi ness and welfare of mankind. It is to support wholeheartedly the system of collective security embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and some hundreds of other treaties. The nature of the new war in the air where the only defence is retaliation, is making it abundantly clear that there is only one way for any country to achieve security today and that is by international action. This can only be done by applying internationally the principles we have found necessary to achieve security within each nation, to have a law and police to enforce it, both supported by public opinion.

We have the law in the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg Pact. By them nations have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have agreed to consult with regard to taking common measures against an aggressor. We have the police in existing national armaments if these like civil police are used to enforce the law. But there is not yet a sufficient public opinion. There is no doubt but that British, American, French, Scandinavian, Russian, Chinese and other men and women representing more than nine-tenths of the world's population ane controlling enough of the raw materials essential to make war without them, difficult if not impossible, can by their overwhelming power keep the peace. Such a power can only be used collectively if it is used to enforce international law based on international justice, supported by public opinion.

This involves adherence to a system of collective security. It involves, in fact, living up to our international obligations; treating our post-war treaties as seriously as was the "Scrap of Paper" in 1914. If the countries of the world make one another realize that they intend to live up to their international obligations, it is certain that it will never be necessary for any of them to back up their pledged word with armed force.

There is not space in this article to discuss what changes must be made in the collective system to make it effective, not only to avoid war, but also to make peace a positive condition. But this is not difficult. What is difficult and what is vitally important to the future of Canada, of the Commonwealth and of the World, is that we should recognize the alternatives—armaments, economic nationalism, reduced standards of living, mass murder of women and children, savagery lie along one path. Along the other lies the possibility of achieving national prosperity and international peace. The right road is a hard one to follow because it depends so largely on public opinion and some of the instruments for formulating public opinion seem to be in the hands of those more interested in war than in peace. If we spent one half the effort and intelligence and money on making peace possible as we spend on making war inevitable, there would be little doubt about the result.

Too few people realize yet the changing nature of the world in which we live. Since the war, we have come to know that we can produce enough food and goods and shelter and books and music and games to give everyone a reasonable standard of living and the possibility of such leisure as he is capable of enjoying. It is no longer necessary to fight for them. Nature has now been harnessed, but for what purpose? Last June Mr. Bennett quoted Lord Asquith as saying soon after the Armistice:

"We have seen in these four years only the rudimentary application of methods and agencies unknown and undreamt of in the campaigns of the past. Science has in these matters not only not said her last word; she is still lisping the alphabet of annihilation. If she is to be diverted from her humanizing mission of recreating our shattered resources, and reviving our waste places, and endowing and enriching our common life, if she is to be diverted for another 20 years into the further elaboration of the mechanism and chemistry of destruction, we may as well pray for the speediest possible return of the glacial epoch. Better a planet on which human life has become physically impossible than one on which it has degenerated into a form of organized suicide."

In the same speech Mr. Bennett said:

"There would be no security of any kind so long as nations resort to warfare to settle their differences. . . War is a fatal game. Nobody has ever won at it yet. . . except the munition workers. The world must cease to rely on arms or arms will destroy the world."

On the other hand General McNaughton concluded his article with the following paragraph:

"In history we are not long concerned with nations unable or unwilling to keep pace with armament development. However notable their civilization, however brave their warriors, and however adept their statesmen in the art of treaty-drafting, they soon pass off the stage before the onward march of those well able to forge and wield the newer weapons. This is the universal experience down the ages, and in its application to our Defence Forces, I commend the matter to the earnest thought of those who read these lines."

There seems to be a mistake somewhere? Not at all. Similar pairs of equally irreconcilable expressions have been made by both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Baldwin in the same speech. The fact is that we are actually at the parting of the ways and some people are ahead of others, while England "is standing in two minds on one foot." The nations are beginning to leave the way to peace for the way to war. They can still be stopped, but only by collective action. My own conviction is that if those who want peace work for it, they will get it. In this, Canada, as a member of the Commonwealth and the League and the close relation of the United States might play a big part. For her as for everyone else "the only way to avoid another war is to prevent it" and the only way to prevent it is by collective action supported by public opinion. It is really up to you and me. Our children will hold us responsible for another war, and they will be right if we let it come. The extraordinarily large number of answers to the Student Questionnaire is one of a thousand signs of the growing interest, here and elsewhere, in the fight for peace, and in that interest is to be found reason for hope.

In his last great message delivered for him on Armistice Day a year ago, Sir Arthur Currie said:—

"We know from experience the stupidity of war, and the stupidity of those who made or caused war. Does our responsibility end with condemning the follies of the stupid or the vicious twenty years ago? . . . Are we fighting so that the next generation of youth will not condemn *our* stupidity as we condemned in the trenches the stupidity of our elders in 1914 and the era immediately before it? . . . If another war comes, the responsibility will not be upon the militarists, but on ourselves, because of our inertia. We are to blame if we allow others, interested only in greed, to take the reins from our hands and drive us into another abyss."

That is our challenge!

Graduates' Society Smoker

The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society will hold its Annual Smoker on Thursday evening, February 7th, in the Ball Room of the McGill Union.

A college woman, rightly mated, makes less trouble than all other classes put together.—*Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago.*

"Why go to college now? I would go to college now for exactly the same reasons I did go to college 27 years ago. Education is too fundamental a thing to shift in its values over so short a period of time."—*Dean R. B. House, University of North Carolina.*

Dean Ira Allan MacKay

(1875-1934)

By C. W. HENDEL

AN appreciation of the man in all his varied aspects is necessarily beyond the power of one who has known him only for the past five years, since most of the scenes, personalities and events which formed part of his wide-ranging experience in Canada could not be told with first-hand knowledge. Of course, during even a few years of uniformly happy association one would learn from his own genial outbursts of recollection something about those earlier days. And oft-times his enthusiasms and expressed beliefs revealed by their depth and force the man of the past as well as the present. But notwithstanding these illuminating glimpses I must devote myself chiefly to the teacher of philosophy and the educator, in the last years of his life. And fortunately it is the case of a man who genuinely loved philosophy and aspired to live according to it, so that to know his thought is to know the man intimately and essentially.

Two years ago the Dean and several others of us from the University went journeying by motor for a week-end on a farm. It was the season of autumnal color, that glory of this part of the world. Only a few hours after leaving the scene of the rush and business of opening of session, and of the stridency of city-street noises, and much else that fatigued the spirit, we came into a landscape of peace and quiet, refreshing us with country sounds, wind in the trees or the lapping of waters on a lake shore, and with the varied hues greeting the eye on mountain slopes. The new scene roused the wearied spirits of the Dean to irrepressible exuberance. He was all delight and enthusiasm. The country view seemed to touch the springs of memory, for he began to tell many things about Nova Scotia and his home. At one place he suddenly stopped in his narrative, on a long slope of a cultivated hillside over which we had been wandering to get a view of distant mountains, and he declared, appraisingly, that that land must have been cleared for about a hundred and fifty years. Wondering how he could know such a thing we asked for his reasons, whereupon he burst out laughing at our scepticism of his knowledge in such a matter; he gave reasons, and they proved, on checking up, to be entirely correct. And at that moment we realized that the Dean himself had once lived on a farm, in his boyhood, and that he really knew something about the earth and man's tillage of it. We had always thought of his gentle courtesy and manner as the urbanity of one bred in the city, but he actually spent the early, determining years of his life in a rural community, and he had, apparently, never forgotten the things of the country. And that evening, as the fall chill settled upon the hills and meadows without, we sat indoors about an open fire, where he regaled us with tales of the place in Pictou, Nova Scotia, and of a hillside of blessed memory, not unlike the one we had been on in the afternoon, and of a beautiful vista of the sea which was the thing he remembered most vividly. That week-end in the midst of the opening labors of the academic year had a long aftermath in his mind. It stirred up a season of recollection, and a dream of going back, sometime and somehow, to reclaim the place in Nova Scotia, or else to make his home again in the country. There he was spending his holiday, last summer, and there he passed away.

It has often been observed that the manner of life in rural communities on this Continent breeds a characteristic way of thinking. We find this expressed by the Dean himself in his very last public address, *The Care of Life*, delivered before the Association of Canadian Nurses in Toronto, just before he went on his last holiday:—"The longer I live, the more intimate and personal my philosophy of life becomes. Indeed, I am not sure that I am not a pure individualist. My colleagues and friends, the economists, sociologists, and anthropologists must, therefore, forgive me if I tell them again that they seem to me to be placing far too much emphasis at the present time upon what they call collective life or collective human action. I remind them that collective action is a very dangerous agency. Crowds are always very difficult to direct, and only men of the greatest courage, true knowledge and fineness can control them. The principal results of collective action hitherto have been wars, revolutions, monopolies, strikes and all sorts of factions. Collective action, in other

words, may lead to tribalism and not to peace and good will among men, and I must confess that it seems to me to be travelling speedily in that direction at present. Let us not forget, then, that the springs and sources of real life are always individual. . . . All conscious life is personal. Your consciousness is yours, and mine is mine. There is no consciousness, for example, anywhere in this world which is nobody's consciousness. There is no duty in all the world which is nobody's duty. . . . When I speak, therefore, of the Care of Life, I do not mean the care of life in the mass or in the abstract, for these phrases have no meaning for me. I mean the care of real individual lives in body and mind, in sickness and in health, the care of life by you and me, curative, preventive, beneficent."

This individualism is the way of thinking natural to those who have lived on the land. It is not the aggressive, selfish individualism which is so commonly condemned in commerce and industry. The Dean had none of that in his philosophy, and he could scarcely be understood by people whose entire experience would be in such a milieu. His individualism was one of duty and affection and care, a respect for personality rather than for legal or civil rights, an attention to the soul rather than to material gain. It was very characteristic of the Dean to devote so much of his time and energy to the individual registration of the students of the Faculty. Time and again he had been pleaded with to spare himself the exhausting labor of those hundreds of personal conferences. But he believed that an education is a very personal matter, and that the course of study chosen by the student should not merely represent something conforming to a general rule but something proper to the individual and his own good. This, no doubt, is why he set less store by rules and regulations than others would do. He was more inclined to apply the direct methods of justice and equity which are common among people in rural conditions. These methods sometimes involved making exceptions to the rule; but sometimes the result of a conference with the Dean was this, that the student emerged being required to do more than he would have had to do merely abiding by the regulations. The Dean was interested in his students for their own sakes, and he chose to advise them in person and with attention to their own welfare in later life. He gave far more to all of them together than anyone of them alone can ever know. This is now being realized, and these students remember him as a true and kind friend, and not only students but all who had part in the working of the Faculty, be it in office, hall or classroom. The individualist of this stamp does not wield the great, drastic powers of large organized groups of people, but being loyal to persons he evokes such loyalty in others and has a following of that intangible sort which really makes history.

The record tells that the Dean attended Pictou Academy and then Dalhousie University where he received his B.A. in 1897, in "mental and moral philosophy," with distinction in the classics. A Master's degree followed. He continued his study of Philosophy at Cornell University where he was successively Scholar and Fellow in Philosophy; and in 1901 he had the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on him.

The variety of his early interests and abilities is notable; yet one subject especially he chose to pursue for his calling: Philosophy. This may have been owing in part to the influence of certain of his teachers and associations. He remembered particularly James Seth, a Scotsman who later returned to Edinburgh to be Professor of Moral Philosophy, a really great teacher, great in a quiet and gentle way. With sympathy and appreciation beyond the ordinary capacity of men he introduced his pupils to Locke, Berkeley, Hume and Kant. The impress of his teaching was lasting. Thus the Dean, many years afterwards, in the course, Introduction to Philosophy, chose for his material in text and lectures precisely these philosophers to whom Seth had introduced him in his own student days. His one advanced course was always, too, a course on the idealist, Kant. At Cornell he came under the influence, also, of E. B. Titchener who was then establishing Experimental Psychology as a distinct subject in the curriculum of the University. Here he took up the study of Psycho-Physics, the experimental study of the physical conditions in the production of sense perception, memory, imagination and the motor reactions. The personality of Titchener, and the work done under him, remained ever vivid in his memory, and in his last piece of writing on philosophy he drew considerably on these materials of his study of psycho-physics. He was also associated with younger men in the Department of Philosophy, among whom he recalled very happily the late professors Theodore De Laguna and J. E. Creighton (a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and graduate of Dalhousie); and he worked with the staff of the *Philosophical Review* which was in the vigorous early period of its existence. Such associations and experiences confirmed in him his devotion to philosophy, and it was a philosophy

containing a large measure of the point of view which is called Idealism.

When the Dean left Cornell in 1901 and returned to Canada, he found no place open to him as a teacher of philosophy. Several times during these past few years, he spoke with deep fellow-feeling of the present plight of many young scholars. He had known such great disappointment himself. But he was always resourceful. He went back to Halifax, read law with the firm of Harris, Henry & Cahan, entered the law school of Dalhousie University, received his degree with highest honors in 1905, and was admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia the next year. That year he married and went West, to practise law in Winnipeg. Four years were spent in the profession of Law, and then he found an opportunity to enter that of teaching, for which he had been first trained, and by preference, philosophy. He was professor of philosophy at Saskatchewan for three years, then professor of political science, and finally professor of law. The shift of interest may have been due to various causes. It is entirely natural to any one moving in the idealistic tradition of philosophy to take up law and politics, for it had been done by Kant and Hegel and by their numerous followers in Great Britain. But a more special reason in the case of the Dean was probably his widening experience of Canada as a political entity and his consequent interest in the problem of her constitution and political existence among the nations of the world. When he came to McGill in 1920 it was to be professor of Constitutional and International Law. Four years later he was appointed to his final post, Dean of the Faculty of Arts. And simultaneous with this new office he held a chair in philosophy, as Frothingham Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

His chief work as lecturer was in the course known as Philosophy 1. He conceived of this course as a university, not merely a departmental, course. It was intended to be useful to the whole Faculty and not simply to prepare the way for further study of philosophy. He said that he wanted "to teach students to read," that is, to train them to attend closely and understand classical pieces of writing. He wanted this for its value to literature and science alike, for the habit of mind it would produce in students of all subjects. Hence he chose for his subjects only writers of high literary quality, those whom he had appreciated through the teachings of James Seth, namely, Locke, Berkeley and Hume. And at a time when students of many other universities were being taught philosophy through mere text books, those who studied under him had the opportunity to enjoy the direct experience of contact with acknowledged masters of thought and style. As lecturer he devoted himself to expounding the acknowledged wisdom of great, permanent works in the realm of thought.

The ideas which the Dean emphasized in this course came to be the subject of frequent friendly encounters between him and his colleagues. We were inclined to dispute the pre-eminence of Berkeley for whom he seemed to have an unconscionable fondness; and in the conversations he became enthusiastic and whimsical by turns and would not stay by the points we wanted to argue, which was our despair. But he was all the while alert, taking in the criticism and silently reckoning with it. An occasion soon arose which moved him to do this in a careful and professional way. It was his turn in March 1932 to produce a paper for a conference of various members of the staffs of Queen's, Toronto and McGill Universities, and he gave one which is a summary of his philosophy, and the fulfilment of many years of teaching, reading and reflecting.

The paper is entitled *Causation and Cognition*, a technical title for the professional philosophers. The Dean afterwards fancied another title, *The Familiar World*, because he was actually running over the world as disclosed to us by the diverse senses, and showing us aspects we tend to ignore through being too much dominated by the sense of sight. But the paper contains even more than such a title could have indicated. He had recently gone through experiences where his thought had to take deep soundings, so far as thought can sound these ultimate matters at all. He was approaching the question of the meaning of conscious personality and immortality. But his idea was only being adumbrated, and it could not be signalized in his title. So he left it in the technical form, as it was later printed, *Causation and Cognition*.

It is, indeed, a familiar world with which the argument opens: "I saw the Mountain today and I saw it yesterday and I have seen it almost every morning and evening now for many years, and, having no shadow of evidence for coming to any other conclusion, I assume that it has existed in the interim. And when I use the term 'mountain,' I do not mean an invisible metaphysical mountain, like a mountain which is always behind my back, but the visible familiar mountain, green with foliage in summer, tinted with scarlet and gold in autumn and white in its winding sheet of snow when winter comes." That is the world of vision.

But "musicians and some mystics" have spoken rather on behalf of sound. And this reminds us

how much we are dominated by ideas associated with sight, particularly by the idea of space, and how even that twin partner of our ordinary world, called Time, is distorted, as Bergson has said, into a spatial thing. And "how shall we conceive of time? Shall we conceive of it as time becoming, that is time ceasing to be and beginning to be at every passing moment world without end, or shall we conceive of it as universal time, that is time everywhere, past, present and future? Time is clearly the most universal attribute of things. Everything that is in space is in time. . . Does time really pass, then, or is this only another of those vexatious spatial metaphors? Clearly time does not move. Motion is a change of position in space. Perhaps, therefore, instead of speaking of a four-dimensional space-time continuum we should speak simply of four-dimensional time, or is that also a spatial metaphor?. . . Read *Abt Vogler* again, especially the following lines which I think contain the boldest venture in metaphysics in the whole anthology of English verse:

> But here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can,
> Existent behind all laws, that made them, and, lo, they are!
> And I know not if, save in this, such gift be allowed to man,
> That out of three sounds he frame, not a fourth sound, but a star.

A new star is created in the firmament of sound. Is this, then, the principle of creativity that we have been searching for so long?. . . Do we then come nearer the reality of things through the sense of sound than through the sense of sight? Browning seems to think so, for he adds later on in *Abt Vogler*—

> But God has a few of us whom he whispers in the ear;
> The rest may reason and welcome; 'tis we musicians know.

The argument seems distinctly suggestive and revolutionary. The universe is a universe of events, of happenings like sounds, and not of static visible or tangible objects, and this new perspective changes the whole problem. The question, for example, from what matter or stuff events are made has now no meaning. The problem of the ultimate nature of being also has no meaning; there is no ultimate being. Space, too, can have no shape or fixed magnitude; it is only an abstraction from time and abstractions have no shape or magnitude. The old question whether space be finite or infinite is also meaningless, and the universe, therefore, can no longer be envisaged as an object in space like the mountain or the moon or the galactic. . . . The universe, in other words, is not a closed, fixed, finished universe but an open, transient, unfinished universe. A fringe of unreality as inscrutable as reality itself hangs over all things. . . . There are things that might have been and never were; things that ought to be and cannot be; things that may or may not be both now and in the future. Πάντα ῥεῖ, οὐδὲν μένει, No man dips his toes twice in the same stream. Everything is constantly becoming its opposite. Everything is and is not. Nothing is absolute. All is relative. Heraclitus, Hegel and Einstein shall be our Trinity. What a whirligig of a universe this universe of events really is!"

Thus sound gives the appreciation of time, as sight that of space. But there is still another sense, of less eminence than these, yet even more familiar, and possibly more revealing of elemental truth, the sense of touch.

This sense discovers to us *ourselves*. Not, of course, a "metaphysical self," any more than sight discloses a metaphysical mountain; but ourselves as both a conscious person and a body among other bodies. "Let us now vary this simple scientific experiment slightly and bring my finger-tip into contact not with a physical object X but with that peculiarly concrete, intimate weight of body and limb, my own body, and this time a process occurs compounded of two awarenesses, one at the finger-tip and the other at the point of contact on the periphery of the body. Now it is clearly by this double sense that I first discover the uniqueness of my own bodily organism and, therefore, also discover that most disturbing of all trinities, my mind, my body and the universe about me. I do not wish now, however, to dwell upon the significance of this primitive discovery at length. I have frankly confessed that I cannot explain when and how and why organic bodies first became sensitive. . . . This experiment explains, for example, the fact that all sensations, as they occur, appear always as felt bodily processes. Sensations, in other words, can never occur outside the body in space. The only *nexus* between the physical stimulus, near or remote, and its corresponding mental process is through their mutual bodily correlate. Is there, then, we may ask again, any appreciable sense or truth in calling lights and color and tones and noises sensations? Has this question really any meaning and, if not, why rob the familiar physical universe of all its qualitative ingredients in this meaningless way? Why proceed along a path which only succeeds in making all explanation increasingly difficult and finally ends in a blind alley? If the chain of psychophysical causation only leads to limbo, there must be something fundamentally wrong with our theory of causation. If the physical universe, for

example, is really a space-time bubble, how shall we account for the amazing misperception called the familiar external universe?"

This position is akin to that of Professor A. N. Whitehead, and it raises a question as to the proper role of science. "Apparently all organic bodies when they became sensitive and psychic, whilst taking on added fullness of life, also assumed some very serious risks of being misled along the way. All human knowledge, however, is admittedly a strange mixture of true and false ingredients. There is no disputing that fact. If it were not so there would be no problems of any kind. Our task, however, is to separate the true from the false ingredients. The task may be arduous and long, but science has no other task . . . Science is only another name for the best knowledge, and science never really discards the old as untrue. It only revises the old, moving always from hypothesis to hypothesis and finding at each step a firmer and truer basis of belief. . . . Science demands perfect truth and will be satisfied with nothing less. It must clear away all falsehood; it must unmask all illusion; that is the sole aim of all science and of all true knowledge. Art, too, always struggling poignantly in tone and tint and line, will be satisfied with nothing short of perfect beauty, done at a stroke. What, then, if the ultimate primordial nature of the universe be none other than the ideal becoming real, the imperfect becoming perfect, the real confronted by the ideal in a being-becoming world?"

Science and art are thus the revelations of a world to us. And this leads to the last questions: "How then is it possible for any real universe to reveal itself to conscious minds? How, for example, is it possible for the physical universe to seek out the nature and whereabouts of my mind and reveal itself to me? Clearly a dead unthinking material universe cannot rise from the grave and appear to me as it stands before me now. Obviously, therefore, the physical universe cannot be as alien as it seems. This is, I think, the great principle implied in Berkeley's spiritual realism which must always allow him a high place in our philosophic temple of honor."

In this ending Dean MacKay reaffirmed his stand with Berkeley, after a survey of the world of our knowledge. It is really not that "space time bubble" denuded of all that is familiar to us through our senses. It is all that art as well as science discloses to us. And when it touches the senses and yields visions and sounds full of music and meaning it intimates to men the presence of a spiritual and personal reality.

This paper was in every sense of the word the fulfilment of a life. The Dean himself felt that it contained the beginning and end of his philosophical scholarship, and had the notion, in the spring of this year, of submitting it to the *Philosophical Review* with which he had been associated thirty-five years before. And the *Review* accepted it at once, and published it in the very next issue, of July 1934. It was eminently fitting that he should receive this recognition in the journal to which he had devoted his earliest efforts in philosophy.

The very last words from his pen were in the public address delivered before the Canadian Association of Nurses at Toronto, June 27, 1934, on *The Care of Life*. Hear the lover of Canada: "Europe has her music, art and literature and her noble ruins so redolent of human memories, but what have we instead? The answer to this question is that we have all the best that Europe has to offer and a new, clean, vast country all our own.

Talk not to me of summer lands and sunny skies,
Where wild flowers grow in murky meadows by the sea!
I hate the heat and filth and stench and sickening smells
Of all things tropical in hue

Commend me to the Northern lands and wintry climes,
Where crystal snowflakes sparkle in the air
And white-robed angels flit across the plains
And dance along the starry heavens o'night.

There I shall sing my clear-voiced winter's song
Beneath the great dome's clear eternal day,
Where God's pure countenance shines with a clean cold light
Unknown to men in other lands than mine

Then lay me low at last in some wild wintry place
And wrap my worn-out body in a snowy wreath,
And bid my soul be gone on its lone way
To dwell among the Northern stars forevermore.

And then the moralist: "It is not the knowledge of truth and the intuition of beauty which really count. I repeat unless we make truth and beauty real in our own lives, there is no gain. This is the meaning of the good life, the only thing in all the world which makes the care of life worth while. He would surely be a craven soul, however, who, having enjoyed these priceless revelations, should still forget those attitudes of gratitude, confidence and worship towards that spiritual unity of all truth and beauty immanent in the world of nature around us and implied in all we know or can know. Truth, beauty and goodness all lead by the shortest lines into the presence of God Himself, the fountain

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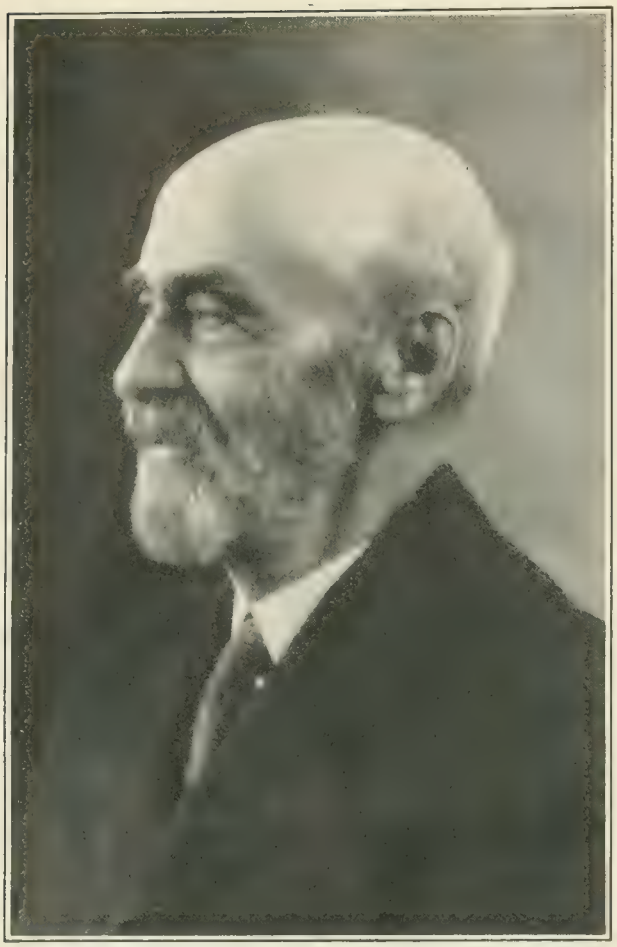

JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL, B.A. '60, M.A., LL.D.

A Great Liberal Passes

WITH the death of John Redpath Dougall (the oldest of McGill's graduates) on August 17, there passed from the Canadian scene one of the last representatives of that fine old school of liberal journalism that arose on this continent in the last century. For sixty-four years Dr. Dougall edited *The Montreal Daily Witness* (changed to a weekly in 1913), and edited it in his own way, on principles of sincerity, honesty and liberalism, in despite of the new school of sensational journalism that was growing up around him. Dr. Dougall was a Christian in the widest and best sense of the term, a liberal in matters economic and political, and kept a clear, open mind upon all subjects and problems.

The *Montreal Daily Witness* was founded in 1860 by Dr. Dougall's father, John Dougall, a Scottish-born Montreal merchant, and Dr. Dougall, then a young man freshly graduated from McGill University, joined the staff of the paper in the same year. It is no exaggeration to say that he was the life and soul of the paper from then on, and up to almost the very day of his death was active in its interests. In the early part of its fifty-three years of existence the paper had the second largest circulation in Canada. Then with the rise of less truthful methods of journalism the *Witness* fell into relative obscurity, though it continued to have a faithful band of steady subscribers as is proved by the fact that $25,000 was raised by its readers for its benefit in 1922.

The stand of Dr. Dougall and *The Witness* was pithily summed in the *New York Editor and Publisher:* "In an intensely protectionist and conservative city, *The Witness* espoused free trade and liberalism in all spheres of human activity (something quite distinct from political liberalism); in a city dominated by brewing and distilling interests, it was a strong temperance and prohibition advocate; in an area where strong sectarian feeling flourished, it opposed inter-credal barriers between Christians. . . . To have all political groups lined up at once in opposition was no uncommon experience for J. R. Dougall and the *Witness*. The *Witness* lived for the weak and earned the enmity of the strong."

That Dr. Dougall adhered to these principles and this policy all his life is shown by the very last article which he wrote (June 6, 1934):

"Until 'Powers' can trust each other and depend on some higher power, earthly or heavenly, to adjudicate between them, they will glare at each other over the serried muzzles of big berthas and call themselves friendly. We were going on to say: Look how safely we children of civilization live together in communities without ever a thought of assault from each other, all because we have come to the commonsense of putting our mutual affairs under the governance of law to be enforced when necessary by the representatives of law. That is, no doubt, a vast improvement on the time, not three centuries past, when every gentleman had his rapier, every peasant his bludgeon, and had to be trained to use it. But the probe that has been going on has revealed every selfish interest to be embattled in its gang to plunder the rest. It seems still to be true that while in responding to nature's generous wooing the heart of man, like the heart of beasts and birds, still glows with self-sacrificing affection and loyalty to others, especially in the nearer relations of life, in which each counts wife or child, or even clansman, part of himself; yet in its social relation, as in Mr. Roosevelt's N.R.A., the generous personal impulses are under the limitations of corporate greed. *The old rule applies: 'Make the tree good and its fruit will be good.' We cannot have mutual trust when the public is individually overreaching.*"

The Graduates' Society Employment Bureau

By G. B. GLASSCO, B.Sc.

AS the formation and operation of the Graduates' Society Employment Bureau has provided a subject for discussion at recent meetings of the Society (such as those of the Executive Committee, the Montreal Branch Society, and the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund) and as many graduates, unable to attend on these occasions, have expressed their interest, this brief article will describe the events which led up to the Bureau's original organization, and its subsequent re-establishment, with some details of how it functions and of what services it performs at the present time. A reference to the operation of similar bureaux at a few of the many universities which conduct them is included.

The officers of the Society in October 1919, took the initial steps in the formation of the Bureau after the benefits arising out of employment bureaux in many of the universities of the United Kingdom had been brought to their attention. On February 20, 1920, progress was reported and plans for further development were approved. At the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1920, it was stated that the Appointments Bureau had found positions for fifty students and fifteen graduates. A year later, at the next annual meeting, it was stated that about fifty graduates and students had been placed in positions, or given assistance which led to their securing employment. In June, 1922, it was reported that during the few previous months the Appointments Bureau had been very active and that, owing to the prevailing business depression, a large number of young graduates had made use of the Bureau in securing positions, or in getting information which would help to secure them. At the annual meeting in October, 1922, it was reported that the Appointments Bureau continued to function, although the applications for situations were in excess of the number of situations vacant. At the next annual meeting, it was reported that "a number of positions had been found for students and graduates." In the June 1924 number of *The McGill News* a paragraph appeared as follows:—"The Appointments Bureau, which is one of the Graduates' Society's most important activities, has been in operation for more than two years and during that time has found employment for a large number of graduates and students." During the next four years (1924-28) the Bureau seems to have been inactive, for in those years of business prosperity, probably there was no great requirement for its services.

Instructions pertaining to the re-establishment of this Bureau were received at the first meetings of the Executive Committee which the writer attended on becoming executive secretary in November 1928; and efforts were at once made to reopen the Bureau on a sound operating basis. During the winter of 1929 financial support for it was requested through resolutions passed by the Executive Committee and by the collectors of subscriptions for the Graduates' Endowment Fund, who desired the Trustees of the Fund to expend part of the income from the Fund in some such desirable way, in the expectation that the interest of the graduates in the Fund itself would thereby be stimulated. The Deans of the prin-

DATA ON THE OPERATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

SESSION ENDED AT SEPT. 30TH	TOTAL POSITIONS OR PLACEMENTS	GROSS COST	GROSS COST PER PLACEMENT	REGISTRATIONS OF GRADUATES	INTERVIEWS GIVEN
1931, 9 mos. only	50	$1,548.81	$30.98	366	Not recorded
1932	58	1,641.53	28.30	330	Not recorded
1933	116	1,393.68	12.01	261	830
1934	97	1,486.19	15.32	271	1,090
TOTALS 1931-34	321	$6,070.21	$18.91	1228	Total not complete

cipal faculties of the University strongly recommended the establishment of the Bureau, to assist the University staff in handling the employment problem. But the Board of Trustees refused these requests, although they had at that time no other object to suggest for the application of the income from this Fund.

Consequently, during the remainder of 1929 and throughout 1930, no organized effort was made by the executive officers of the Society to conduct an employment service; but by December 1930, the economic depression had created such a widespread condition of unemployment among McGill graduates, especially those who had not been well established in their positions, that it was felt to be imperative to re-establish the bureau.

In January, 1931, having been successful in obtaining from the Quebec Provincial and the Federal Governments grants amounting to $800, and having received requests for employment service from the officers of the Society, and the Montreal Branch Society in particular, the Bureau was re-established with a full-time employee in charge. It was expected that some means of financing the remaining expenses of the Bureau would be found, so that the work would be continuous. Detailed records of registration and appointments were kept, and regular quarterly reports of the work of the Bureau were made and distributed to the officers of the Society, the government departments, and interested graduates.

Throughout the period from 1931 to date, the officers of the Council and of the Executive Committee of the Society and of the Montreal Branch Society have frequently expressed their approval of the work of the Employment Bureau; and decisions have been recorded that its work should be continued. Consequently the Bureau has continued to function, although no arrangements have yet been made to finance it. By Quebec law the Bureau may not derive an income through any fee for its services. During this time, 882 men and 346 women have come to the office for registration and assistance, of whom 220 men and 101 women have been placed in positions.

It is possible that this employment or appointments service is a function or duty of the University, which should not have been developed by the Society, as it has cost a considerable sum of money to do so. It is admitted that this is work which the University should do, with a well organized bureau such as is conducted by nearly every representative university in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States; but as the Graduates' Society's first object is to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the University, it is apparently justified in conducting the Bureau as long as it can afford to do so.

Does it cost too much to maintain this Employment Bureau, in view of the results achieved? The annual financial statement of the Society shows that during the past year the gross cost of operating the Employment Bureau was $1,486.19. This does not include any part of the cost of operating the offices of the Graduates' Society, nor of the salary of the executive secretary of the Society. During this time the number of those registered was 271, the number of those placed in positions 97, and the number of interviews carried out 1,090. The number of names on our active file awaiting positions on October 31st was 472, of whom 338 were men and 134 were women. Although it is not a true estimate of the efficiency of the work to refer to the number of appointments made, yet this is the only data which we find convenient; and on this basis the average cost per position found during the past year was $15.32, a comparatively low figure for a small bureau. (See table of information on bureaux at other universities). Even for the worst period of the depression from January 1931 to September 30, 1934, our record is almost as good, for we find that the total number of registrations was 1,228, the total number of positions filled 321, and the total gross cost $6,070.21, an average cost per position filled of $18.91. Before leaving this matter of cost, it is to be remembered that there is no fee collected from either the employer or the employee for the service rendered. Consequently, an income which would have been due us had we been operating as a commercial bureau and which would, under such circumstances, have paid us a handsome revenue has not been forthcoming. The reason as already stated is that by the law of the Province of Quebec it is not allowable for us to make a charge for these services.

The Bureau assists McGill men and women whether or not they are members of the Graduates' Society. Nevertheless, a considerably higher percentage of graduates who have used the Bureau are members than is the case for the graduate body as a whole. For instance, during the past year, of the 97 alumni who were placed in positions 44 are members of the Society, an average of 45.6%; and of those 472 who are on the active file at the present time 177 are already members of the Society, or an average of 37.5%; whereas the membership of the whole Society, 2,779, forms only 27.7% of the total number of living graduates.

On the other hand the operation of the Employment Bureau is not carried out as an assistance

UNIVERSITY	PLACEMENTS IN 1933	STAFF EMPLOYED	TOTAL COST 1933	COST PER PLACEMENT	PORTION OF COST PAID BY UNIVERSITY
English "A"	444	9	$18,380	$ 41.39	$14,350. Started in 1902
English "B"	337	7	11,715	34.76	$6,470. Started in 1907
American "A"	112	6	14,767	131.84	Now self-supporting. Started in 1887 by the University and maintained by it for many years
American "B"	230	2	5,936	25.80	Total amount
American "C"	5423	7	19,500	3.59	Total amount
American "D"	880	6	12,649	14.37	Total amount
American "E"	1506	6	12,000	7.96	Total amount
American "F"	1734	'	10,500	6.05	Total amount
American "G"	1542	7	8,857	5.74	Now self-supporting. Started by the University and maintained by it for many years.
Canadian "A"	150	2	2,600	17.33	$1,000
Canadian "B"	92	'	'	'	Total amount
Canadian "C"	62	1	'	'	None in 1933, but University considering assuming cost and administration
McGill (1934)	97	1	1,486	15.32	None Bureau conducted by Graduates' Society.

' This information was not given us in response to our request for it

to the Graduates' Society. For if one knows that the Employment Bureau has cost the Society approximately $1,500 a year to operate, and that the sum of these expenses over the period of the past four years after deducting grants and contributions is $4,922.71 (net), it is evident that this is not a tangible form of helpfulness to the Society, although the Society is sure to enhance its reputation and to increase the affection and loyalty of the graduate body by this genuine, sincere endeavour to be of assistance to McGill men and women during the dark and trying days of the depression.

Last March the executive officers of the Society requested the writer to gather together some information on the operation of employment bureaux at other universities in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. As a result of questionnaires sent out to the representative colleges, we received replies from about thirty. It is noteworthy that all the colleges reported some form of employment service, and that this service is recognized as of value to the institution itself, and that almost every one of them contributes all or some of the money required for the operation of its bureau. Of those heard from, the above reports are tabulated for comparison with our own.

Often the reputation of McGill will depend upon the efficient operation of an Appointments or Employment Bureau. This may be brought to mind by an example of what would happen if no such bureau were conducted at the University. Let us say that the Canadian Gadget Works, by which you recognize an imaginary company, is asked for a contribution to the University at a time when the whole country is being canvassed to place McGill financially on its feet. They are told of the value of a higher education, of the necessity of having Canadian youths educated in Canada and even the advantages of procuring this education in Montreal. The firm is convinced by these reasons and contributes $1,000. During the next winter they need a young man on their staff, and decide that as the higher education of young men at a Canadian and Montreal institution has been explained as desirable, they

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DR. D. S. SCLATER LEWIS
President, Montreal Branch Graduates' Society

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

MONTREAL BRANCH

Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, was chosen as President of the Montreal Branch for the usual term of two years at the last annual meeting on October 16. W. G. MacBride, B.Sc. '02, was elected as Vice-President, H. E. Herschorn, B.A., B.C.L., as Honorary Treasurer, and the following elected as members of the Executive Council:—

H. M. Jacquays, Mr. Justice C. G. Mackinnon and G. McL. Pitts compose next year's nominating committee. A resolution expressing regret at the death of A. A. Bowman, Vice-President, was passed.

Reports were presented to the meeting by the Honorary Secretary, Prof. O. N. Brown, and the Honorary Treasurer, A. S. Bruneau. Membership showed an increase of 72 over last year. The Branch's share of annual dues produced a revenue of $1,064.00 of which only $95.44 was spent, leaving a balance of $968.56, which (in accordance with the agreement between the two societies) was turned over to the Graduates' Society.

Discussion centred around the Graduates' Smoker, Theatre Night, and next year's Founder's Day celebrations. A motion proposing a reorganization of the branch was carried after much discussion. This reorganization, it is understood, is not to embody a change in the Constitution of the Society.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Branch held on October 24, a variety of subjects were discussed Dr. G. W. Halpenny was chosen as Chairman for the Alumni Smoker Committee. Dr. J. C. Flanagan spoke in favour of all graduates subscribing to the McGill Daily. The tendency to dullness noticeable at the annual meeting was commented upon, and a variety of remedies suggested.

At a second council meeting on November 14, reports were presented by E. A. Cushing on the Membership Committee; Dr. G. W. Halpenny on the Smoker—which it had been decided to hold on Thursday evening, Feb. 7 in the Ball Room of the Union—; and by Mrs. Sproule on the Graduates' Theatre Night—Thursday, March 14. Dr. Halpenny asked the Executive Council to sponsor a McGill Graduates' Basketball team, pointing out that there are about ten graduates from the championship teams of the last few years who wish to continue playing together as a McGill Graduates' team. A sum of $100 was voted to finance the activities of this team.

ST. MAURICE VALLEY BRANCH

This branch, recently reorganized, held a most successful golf tournament on the Grand'Mere course, in October, followed by a dinner at the Laurentide Inn, at which 40 graduates were present. A draft constitution, providing for affiliation, with the Society, was passed, and the objects of the Branch declared to be "to advance the interests and promote the welfare of the University and the Graduates, and to bind both Graduates and non-graduates more closely to their Alma Mater and to one another"

The officers of the Branch are K. S. LeBaron, B.Sc. '23, President; D. B. Foss and L. Stirling, Vice-Presidents; and A. C. Abbott, Secretary-Treasurer.

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Branch of the Graduates' Society was held in the Chateau Laurier on November 6th. A large number of McGill graduates were present and at the conclusion of the election of officers and other business an address was given by Dr. Ernest Brown, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Among other things Dr. Brown touched on the financial situation at the University and the conditions of employment among recent graduates in engineering, in connection with which he praised the achievements of the Employment Bureau. A complete list of officers elected for the ensuing year is as follows:—

Honorary President: P. D. Ross, B.Sc. '78; Honorary Vice-Presidents: Dr. J. F. Argue, M.D.C.M. '96, Dr. F. W. Mohr, M.D.C.M. '05, Justice T. F. Rinfret, B.C.L. '00; President: Dr. T. H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01; 1st Vice-President: F. E. Bronson, B.Sc. '09; 2nd Vice-President: H. A. Aylen, B.A. '19; 3rd Vice-President: Dr. A. P. Davies, M.D.C.M. '12; 4th Vice-President: G. Harold Burland, B.Com. '20; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: G. H. McCallum, B.Sc. '07; Honorary Assistant Secretary: C. R. Westland, BSc. '07; Executive Committee: Miss Olive Basken, B.Sc. '29, Miss Jean Matheson, B.A. '24, Dr. R. L. Gardner, B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '01, R. E. Hayes, B.Sc. '24, A. Swabey, B.Com. '30, Dr. R. W. Boyle, B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09; Representatives to Graduates Council: R. C. Berry, B.Sc. '13, Col. A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12.

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The Library Table

Conducted by

K. N. CAMERON AND CARL GOLDENBURG

A GREAT McGILL PHYSICIAN

F. J. SHEPHERD, Surgeon: His Life and Times. By W. B. Howell, M.D. Messrs. J. M. Dent & Sons. $3.50.

Dr. Howell has had no easy task in setting before us this notable but not so readily drawn figure. Dr Shepherd left remarkably little—except in one particular, to be mentioned later—to show why he filled so large a place in Canadian medicine. Those who knew him, of course, found his high reputation easy to understand. They saw a man who had lived a long, busy, varied life, who had seen very great changes in medicine, and who had mental powers fully capable of realizing everything that was going on and of keeping up with it; and, what was more, of retaining fresh in his memory his wealth of experience. Then, too, he had brought himself, and that with no very apparent effort, to the forefront of his calling: he was a surgeon of international repute; an anatomist of equally high attainment, and a dermatologist of wide experience and knowledge. It was very difficult to tell him of anything unusual without at once evoking a description of something just as striking, or perhaps more so. But his writings were not remarkable and he introduced nothing new in the field of surgery.

It was in anatomy perhaps that he left his most permanent effect. True he made no anatomical discoveries, and his rich collection of anatomical specimens was totally ruined in the burning of the McGill medical building. But there was another outlet for his tireless energy and force of character, and that was in the teaching of anatomy. He took over a department in the medical faculty of McGill which was at the time in no sense notable, and he left it developed to the highest degree of excellence. All this he did through sheer hard work and the power to make others work. There were those who taught with more attractiveness, who etched their mental pictures of disease with a sharpness of detail and variety of presentation that Dr. Shepherd lacked. But in his time no single subject at McGill bulked so large as anatomy; none gathered round itself more distinctively an atmosphere of laborious struggle. It was Dr. Shepherd who produced these results, because he demanded clearly, insistently, and even brusquely, that the subject be well learnt; and merely to know it moderately well is a task whose severity must be tried to be appreciated. The teaching gave Dr. Shepherd full scope for his satirical powers. He was not asking much, he would say, to the anxious inquiry as to what should receive most attention, he would reply: "Oh, just learn the important things." And then it would gradually become painfully clear that he regarded every smallest detail as important.

Such teaching, along with all his other occupations, meant hard work, but he did not drudge; he had too many interests for that. Nor would he waste time. He would casually say over his shoulder to a group of gossiping demonstrators, "Gentlemen, hath no man hired you?" But he would not watch them. He knew perfectly well who attended regularly, as he was always there himself. Even this high tradition of industry, however, will have to be handed on by word of mouth, and by the preservation of such memories as Dr. Howell has given us. Fortunately, he has not spared to give us many anecdotes. One wishes for more, perhaps even at the expense of some of the letters from abroad.

His surgical work was helped by his dissecting experience, but his high surgical reputation was due also to his great skill in diagnosis, although he could not always show just how he arrived at his conclusions. He knew a thing was so "because it couldn't be anything else." Those who worked with him at the Montreal General Hospital say that he never quite attained the completely rigid technique of asepsis which the modern surgeon has had drilled into him until it becomes automatic. None knew better than Dr. Shepherd what sepsis meant; he had learnt his surgery as a student under men who operated in coats baptized over long periods with the blood and infection from numberless patients; he had seen hospitals and wards gradually transformed from shambles to places of recovery. And yet in his later years at operations he would unconsciously put up his hand to straighten his cap (with its own special little fringe of scarlet) or to adjust his spectacles, and then calmly go on with his operating.

Not many are fortunate in having artistic tastes such as Dr. Shepherd had, and in being able to enjoy them until the very end of life. He did not paint, but his draughtsmanship was excellent, and many who remember nothing of the substance of his lectures, will recall the blackboard covered with beautifully accurate coloured drawings.

The book, however, tells us of other interesting things, particularly of the social and medical life in Montreal over a long period. Dr. Shepherd moved in the best society, and was associated with developments in medical teaching which brought him into touch with the leading medical minds of the day. Of all these men and their times Dr. Howell writes with discernment, with vigour, and above all, with humour.

In no detail of his picture is Dr. Howell more happily successful than in the charming little account of the waiting room and surgery at Dr. Shepherd's home. We are not all so fortunately placed as to be able to afford the luxuries of this arrangement (*pace* Dr. Howell, who seems to have suffered at the hands of modern office attendants!), but if we were, how many of us would be able to live amongst them with such dignity and fineness of spirit as did Dr. Shepherd. H. E. MacDermot, M.D.

SIR RICHARD STEELE LIVES AGAIN

SIR RICHARD STEELE. By Willard Connely: Charles Scribner's Sons: New York: 461 pp: $3.75.

Mr. Connely, who seems to have projected himself backwards into the Restoration and the age of Anne has given us a very sturdy—perhaps even 'racy'—account of poor valiant Dick Steele, a twinkle in his eye, his hand ever in an empty pocket, his creditor ever a pace behind, living at once brilliantly and pathetically in the period that saw the birth of the modern newspaper. I had never realized just to what degree Mr Walter Winchell had been really following an eminent tradition in his gentle eavesdropping for the edification of his readers, until I struck this pregnant commentary on the *Tatler* from one of its contemporary readers, as cited by Mr. Connely: "Here I have sent you two *Tatlers*," wrote one Peter Wentworth to his brother, "by which you'll see the town is very empty of news, for they are writ by a club of wits, *who make it their business to pick up all the merry stories* they can. . ." If only Mr. Winchell would be interested in improving the manners of his age as were the contemporaries of the author of the *Christian Hero*.

Mr. Connely's story of Steele, his dissipated, carefree youth, his sentimentalism and wit, his journalistic adventures as well as those in politics and with the sword, and his efforts in the theatre, is told clearly and with careful scholarship. The style is somewhat mannered, perhaps the result of an excess of reading in Restoration and post-Restoration literature, perhaps consciously so in an effort to create atmosphere. But I must confess it sounds somewhat strange to these 20th century eyes and ears to encounter: "Whereat Dick Steele, full of remorse as ever, besought her pardon. . ." Aside from such lapses, and they are not infrequent, your reviewer has no complaint to make. On the contrary Mr. Connely seems to feel a certain kinship with the Restoration writers and their successors which almost precludes complaint, unless it be, in the matter of style He writes of them with warmth and sympathy. He enjoys reciting tales of their impecuniousness and struggle, he enjoys, too, anything smacking of a merry jest, or choice gossip of the time. He enjoys altogether an age in which manners were carried to an elaborate ritual; perhaps that is because Mr. Connely is a New College man, as the dust cover proudly proclaims, and the New College motto is: "Manners Makyth Man." His book has a real hearty flavor which makes it eminently readable, and the fact that it is readable does not impair, as is so often the case with gentle M. Maurois and his followers, the scholarly truth of his story.

Best of all there emerges from the pages of this book the realization of Sir Richard Steele's engaging qualities that made him liked in spite of his weaknesses –his generosity, facility, grace—all contributing to a warmth his great collaborator on the *Spectator*, Joseph Addison never had. But it was these qualities no doubt, that made his essays just a trifle more easy-going, less balanced sober and sure than Addison's.

Mr. Connely has done a useful and difficult task and acquitted himself honorably of it.—Leon Edel.

THE GODS PASS

THE PASSING OF THE GODS. By V. F. Calverton: Charles Scribner's Sons: 326 pages: $3.00.

Mr. Calverton's book is probably the most extensive attempt yet made to study the development of religion in relation to its historical environment. He traces religion from its earliest manifestations among prehistoric peoples, through primitive Christianity, the Medieval Church, and the Luther-Calvin rebellion up to the present day, concluding with a critical examination of the main religious sects of contemporary America. The book is plentifully sprinkled with theories, some of which savor of the fantastic, but generally the author's arguments are sound, and supported, whenever possible, by facts

One of the most interesting of Mr. Calverton's theories—following Frazer's discovery that magic preceded religion — is that religion first grew out of primitive magic, and that magic itself was due to an attempt to control forces supernaturally that could not be controlled by natural means. Religion thus, according to Mr. Calverton, did not arise, as is generally thought, from a feeling of awe and wonderment at the universe, but from a primitive economic need. Religion as we know it today, he concludes, is a comparatively recent phenomenon, and dates roughly from the breakdown of the Medieval Catholic Church.

With the breakdown of the church as a supreme dictatorial power human beings began to think in terms of individual rather than of group salvation. This produced that intense preoccupation with personal death that is so noted in seventeenth century divines—Donne, Bunyan, Jeremy Taylor, etc.—, and which resulted in western mysticism (which is quite distinct from Oriental mysticism). In the words of Mr. Calverton: "It was out of such spiritual substance that modern Christianity was born. Its mysticism was the mysticism of the individual soul in hungry search for salvation. Confronted by a world which he had to face alone, with an ego that in finding itself found also the terror of death, the individual was forced, in his quest for perpetuity, to create a religion that would destroy that terror. The more individualistic society became, the more the ego needed, in its growing isolation from the group, a means of allaying its fear of extinction."

Whether or not one agrees with Mr. Calverton's theories, his book is most stimulating to thought, and discusses problems that go to the heart of religious philosophy. Mr. Calverton is a materialist but not a narrow, mechanical materialist. His outstanding fault is an undue pretentiousness in thought and phrase.

–K. N. C.

A REALISTIC NOVEL

THE DEATH AND BIRTH OF DAVID MARKAND. By Waldo Frank: Charles Scribner's Sons: $2.75.

This is not a pleasant book, but in many ways it is a great one. The reader who takes novels as an anodyne against reality will not enjoy *The Death and Birth of David Markand:* it is not written to be read in bedroom slippers. Like Frederick Philip Grove in *A Search for America*, David Markand, a spoiled, successful New

(*Continued on Page 53*)

What McGill's Athletes Are Doing

By H. BRODIE HICKS

(Sports Editor, McGill Daily)

THE sporting pages of the daily newspapers provide probably the most popular medium by means of which university graduates keep in touch with their Alma Mater. Unlike a university's scholarship or a university's bank-account, a university's sports are easily measured in terms of failure or success. There is an element of excitement in them which is lacking in the more prosaic phases of campus life. They provide excellent material for reminiscences and quiet boasting.

McGill graduates are singularly fortunate in this respect. The Red and White Colours have long been prominent in sporting events of all sorts and while Metropolitan papers devote many columns to a record of their achievements even the smallest local sheet will occasionally carry some small story of a McGill victory. Last spring when the McGill Hockey team, then without question the finest amateur hockey team in the world, were battling for the Allan Cup its exploits were printed in full in even the most insignificant of papers.

McGill's outstanding position in Intercollegiate Sport is backed by a record showing a long series of victories stretching into the middle of the last century. In the season of 1930-31, however, a peak was reached when no less than ten out of a total of fourteen intercollegiate championships were won by McGill teams. In the succeeding years, the Red and White has never been outpointed in the matter of total wins and this season seem on their way to another general championship with four wins, against three for Varsity and one for Queen's.

Of outstanding interest is the recently completed football season. For the sixth successive year the McGill team failed to show any spectacular form and ended in third place. Only lowly Western fell before them, and although many observers conceded them an edge over both Queen's and Varsity in the Montreal games, the score-board scarcely bears out this contention.

Prior to the commencement of the playing season the usual mass of rumours were unfavourable to the McGill team. The lack of a kicker was emphasized and this comment was borne out on the initial game of the intercollegiate schedule when the kicking of Bob Isbister of the U. of T. spelled defeat for McGill. The game had its compensations, however, for it revealed an unexpectedly strong Red line and an outstanding triple-threat man in "California Joe" Smith, who, playing only his second game of Canadian football, stood out with his snappy passing, broken field running and field-goal kicking.

A rejuvenated Red Twelve lined up against Queen's in Montreal the following Saturday but were defeated by the hard-hitting tactics of the Limestone City team whose methods of play earned a game penalty for one of their players and proved costly to the fortunes of McGill, three of whose players, Smith, Degnan and Hornig, were injured, the first two fairly seriously. Two more Red players came into the limelight in this game, namely Riddell whose plunging continued through out the season to be a ground-gainer and Richert whose kicks matched those of the vaunted Munro.

In the meantime, both Queen's and Toronto had defeated Western, which was thereby tied with McGill at the bottom of the list. On this account the two Western-McGill games were being looked forward to with considerable interest, particularly as, about this time, Queen's lost five players through suspension by the student society of that university and was therefore considered out of the running.

Western proved easy meat and were no match for the hard-hitting McGill team which won by 12-5 and 15-0 scores. In both games Smith and Degnan saw little action, being reserved by Shaughnessy for the more important tilts with Toronto and Queen's. Smith's quarterback position was ably handled by Riddell and his placement kicking scarcely missed as the hitherto substitute linesman, Bud Ruschin, placed two field-goals, both from difficult angles, and started himself on the course which eventually won him all-star intercollegiate ranking. Another sensation of the series was the first rate punting of Richert.

The expected Queen's collapse failed to materialize as they put up a display of back-to-the-wall fighting which earned them a drawn series

with Toronto. McGill, however, was expected to reverse the earlier victory earned by this squad, but a series of fumbles spell the story of their shattered hopes. The Tricolor capitalized on every break and earned an 8-4 victory in a game which was not creditable to either team.

This loss marked the end of the championship aspirations of the Redmen who were, nevertheless, determined to be revenged upon the Toronto squad which had opened their season by inflicting such a decisive defeat on them. A new series of plays were devised which were calculated to baffle the best defense that the Torontonians could devise and the Redmen were at full strength. This time, however, the breaks of the game must be assigned as the reason for the Blue victory, and few observers failed to remark that McGill had the better of the play.

In searching for the reason for McGill's lack of success in this year and for many years past, we are forced to the conclusion that at McGill, football is not taken as seriously as it is in other Canadian colleges. It is safe to say that, every year, a team at least as good as that which bears the Red and White colours on the playing-field could be picked from among those students, particularly in the faculty of medicine, who find no time to take part in extracurricular activities or at least in those which demand so much time and energy as a football training season. Furthermore there are many students who never turn out for rugby, who might easily be developed into first-class players.

At other Canadian colleges to become a member of the Rugby Twelve is an eagerly-sought honour and one not lightly to be passed over for the sake of more serious matters. One has only to discuss the question with a student from Queen's to realize the vastly different attitude which prevails there. The life of a first-class player who failed to turn out for the team would scarcely be worth living.

Whether the conditions of football at McGill are likely to show a change within the next few years it is difficult to say. The influx of American players, who are, for the most part, students in the Faculty of Medicine, has provided the Redmen with a number of good players and several of those who were reported as "finds" this season will be at college for several more years. However, it is more than possible that some of these may find it necessary to drop Rugby for studies, and if they do will be only following the advice and wishes of Sir Arthur Currie who remarked that, though McGill led the Canadian intercollegiate sport world, he had never been congratulated on her prowess in that regard, but had many times on her eminence in academic fields.

Incidentally, no record of the 1934 McGill Rugby season would be complete without mention of the passing from the Molson Stadium of Don Young, for seven years a mainstay of the McGill team, captain for three seasons, and the hero of many a game-winning play. Young may continue to play football, as he did with the Dominion Championship Ottawa twelve before coming to McGill, but he will always be best remembered for his feats performed while wearing a Red and White uniform.

While public interest was focussed on the exploits of the football team, less spectacular sports were bringing laurels to the University. McGill won the Soccer, Golf, Tennis and Track championships, Toronto, the English Rugby, Harrier and Rowing.

Considering these sports chronologically, the first to be contested was the rowing, the annual Toronto-McGill race taking place over a two-mile course on the Lachine canal. Toronto completed the run in 12.17, not a record but nevertheless two and a half lengths ahead of their rivals. This race is coming to bear a close resemblance to the America's Cup races, Toronto having won seven straight in nine starts.

At the close of the season the resignation of Urbain Molmans from the post of coach of the crew was announced. This will probably mean that the rowers will abandon the European style of racing which Molmans has taught them and adopt the American style which is universally used on this side of the water. It will be interesting to note whether this has any marked effect on their success.

The following week-end, the McGill Golf Club retained both its championship title and the Ruttan Trophy, against teams from Toronto, R.M.C. and McMaster. McGill swept the slate clean, taking the first four places. Frank Corrigan, prominent in Quebec golfing circles was expected to hold the low score but he was beaten out by a single point by his teammate, Bill Bush. This is McGill's second consecutive links crown.

On the week-end of October 20th, the Red and White colours soared to even greater heights. The track squad made it five straight by defeating Varsity; Bob Murray brought the tennis title home for the third consecutive year and the football team gained its initial victory at the expense of Western. At the same time, the Soccer team defeated Varsity, practically to cinch the title

while the Rugby Football squad dropped a close game to the Torontonians.

A veritable galaxy of track athletes, including Phil. Edwards, Worrall and Sampson, all British Empire Games veterans, defeated Varsity in a meet in which six records fell and the title remained undecided until the very last event—the relay. Here Amaron, Nobbs, Edwards and Worrall ran a breath-taking race to defeat both the Blue and the Tricolour. The outstanding man on the field was Phil Edwards who, although he broke no records, was instrumental in piling up points for McGill, contenting himself with second places in order that he might insure a Red victory in the relay. The following week the Intermediate trackmen repeated the victory of their seniors, defeating R.M.C. in the annual meet and thus leaving McGill at the top of the Track and Field world.

In the tennis, Bob Murray deprived his teammate, Laird Watt, of the intercollegiate crown which he had held for the two preceding years, and, teaming up with Rock Robertson, assisted in winning the doubles final from Toronto. The Red and White were also awarded the team title with 16 points against 6 for Varsity, 5 for the University of Montreal, 4 for Queen's and 1 for R.M.C. Murray's final match with Leclerc was a close battle. Murray won the first set 6-2 but in the second Leclerc obtained an early lead at 4-2 and was only beaten out at 10-8. The McGill star also took the third set 6-3 after an hour of play that left the gallery gasping. The University of Montreal man had, as his strongest weapon, a fast passing shot and more than once succeeded in breaking through Murray's service. However, the latter's superior steadiness and sure placements earned him the victory.

In the early fall, the McGill Soccer Team took part in a number of exhibition matches in which a moderate success may be recorded. Early in October they were visited by the powerful Springfield aggregation, runners-up for the Intercollegiate Championship of the United States, who defeated the home eleven by a 1-0 score. The Americans' style of play apparently baffled the Redmen who lacked several leading players. Two weeks later, however, they regained the Intercollegiate title, lost to Toronto three years ago, by decisively defeating R.M.C. on the latter's home grounds. The issue in this game was never in doubt, the Redmen displaying a defense which seldom allowed the Cadet forwards to approach within shooting distance of the goal, while the McGill front line was a continual threat. At the

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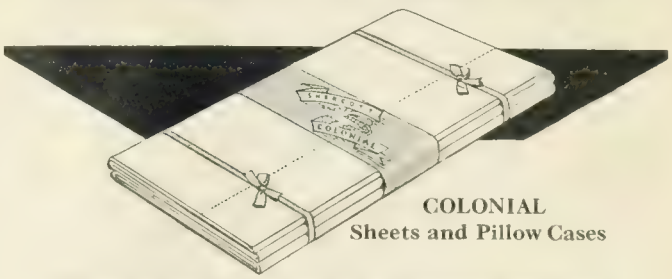

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close of the season, a graduates team defeated these intercollegiate champions by a 3-2 score, proving that the older generation is by no means outclassed by the youngsters of today.

The English Rugby players fared no better than their cousins on the Canadian Rugby team. They showed little of the form which until last year had brought them seven consecutive victories, and made a poor showing in both intercollegiate and exhibition matches. The title went to Varsity by virtue of victories over both McGill and Queen's, the McGill-Queen's game resulting in a draw. The final sport which remains to be catalogued is the Harrier race which unfortunately was lost to Varsity after being in McGill hands for three years.

While intercollegiate sports are naturally of the greatest interest to graduates some mention may be made of intramural sports. Indeed, it is the opinion of the writer, that interclass and interfaculty sports are of greater importance than the more publicised senior matches because they are participated in by a greater number of students and are played only for the game itself, and not for victory or personal fame.

During the fall, of course, the major interfaculty sport is rugby in which no less than six teams participate, namely, Arts, Commerce, Medicine, Law, Engineering and Agriculture. This year the sawbones, aided by the presence on their squad of several ex-intercollegiate players retained the trophy although closely challenged by Law and Agriculture. The Interfaculty Soccer League saw three teams in action around the McGill campus, various faculties teaming up to form such conglomerates as "Arts-Commerce" or "Law - Medicine-Dentistry." Engineering, however, swept the board clean, and journeyed to Ste. Anne de Bellevue to contest the University final with Agriculture. They were defeated in a close game, by a 3-2 score.

At the time of writing King Hockey rules the Sports world. Last season McGill won its schedules in both the Quebec Senior Group and in the Intercollegiate League and were only beaten out in the Allan Cup playdowns by the Moncton Hawks, a team which has had well-substantiated charges of semi-professionalism levelled at it since. Unfortunately, the Redmen have lost heavily through graduation and have so far made but a mediocre showing in their league games.

Among the outstanding players of last season are Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield, both of whom have accepted professional contracts with Les Canadiens in the National Hockey League. Other ex-players are active in the Quebec Senior group where they may be seen in action against their old team mates, among them Maurice Powers, Ken Farmer, Farquy Farquharson and Frank Shaughnessy, Jr.

This wholesome graduation has left Coach Bell rather short of material, particularly in the forward lines. To remedy this he has promoted a number of players from Intermediate and Junior ranks and with this material has proceeded to build up a brand new outfit. On a foundation of a few veterans, notably Holly McHugh, Gordie Meiklejohn and Jean Paul Elie. At the moment, it is yet too early in the season to make predictions regarding the probable success of McGill's 1935 hockeyists. Their showing in the four games already played has been encouraging as they have won two and lost two, both of the latter to admittedly very powerful teams.

The only essential lacking in the McGill squad is experience, and sufficient of this may be acquired before the season is very much older to enable the Redmen to make up whatever ground they may have lost. This was most notable in the recent game against Ottawa where the team showed good conditioning, spirit and a willingness to do hard work that more than once had the Senators with five men on the defense. But the superior finesse and smartness of the Ottawa sextette earned them a victory which they may not be able to repeat in the return match in January.

Apart from the Senior Group schedule, McGill is pointing to the intercollegiate title which she has held four times in the last five years. This season marks the re-entry of Queen's to the league so that there will be considerable competition. Furthermore, the Red and White has a high reputation in American Intercollegiate circles, and a home-and-home series with Yale and Harvard is already planned—Dec. 14 and Dec. 21—while other matches may be forthcoming. The team is determined not to let down those who have won such an outstanding name for McGill hockey in the last two or three years and may yet surprise a number of lugubrious wiseacres.

In conclusion, a brief word might be said concerning the co-eds and their sports. Unfortunately the fairer sex have a tendency to hide their light under a bushel and as the majority of their sports are not of an intercollegiate nature their activities are somewhat veiled. At the same time, we are aware that tennis and archery tournaments have been undertaken, as well as a track-meet. At the

present time the girls' hockey team is in training under the watchful eye of Roly Lamb of the McGill Seniors, and a little later in the season the Intercollegiate Basketball team will be going into action.

Of Scholarships

By SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

Members of the Alumnae Society have discovered that this Session of 1934-35 is inevitably one of revision and stocktaking. The date has forced their minds back to the days of 1884-85 when that grain of mustard seed, the pioneer class of women, was beginning to sprout in the small plot assigned to it in the Redpath Museum. Transplanted long ago to its own imposing acreage, the seedling has grown and flourished and its spreading branches shelter many projects.

For one of these, the Scholarship effort, we have all a share of responsibility. It is a responsibility which the peculiar conditions of recent years have brought strongly before graduates, but, it must be recognized that even in normal times the desirability of an adequate offering of scholarships must have obtruded itself sooner or later. Older universities long ago discovered that the scholarship system was one of those doubly helpful inventions "which blesses him who gives and him who takes." By skilful direction they increased their provision to the point that, in some institutions at least, the proud boast is made that no promising student is lost for lack of funds. Scholarships meet the expenses of all those who cannot meet them otherwise

McGill lags a long way behind this ideal state, but for the women students at least, the Alumnae Committee is making an effort to deal with the situation. If, among the readers of the *News*, there are any graduates or friends of graduates not yet alive to the present position, let them now learn a few salient facts:

(a) That no one knows from what section of the community a promising student may spring.

(b) That within recent years the student body has contained an ever growing number of those whom mediaeval phraseology would have called "poor scholars," i.e., good students insufficiently supplied with funds.

(c) That the Alumnae Society, aware of the situation, has set up the necessary machinery to deal with it, including a Scholarship Committee and a Committee of Award.

(d) That, as a means of cutting down memory strain, and avoiding much printing of addresses and telephone numbers it is herewith stated that an easy medium for the inflow of cash and the outflow of information is to be found in the Warden's Office of the Royal Victoria College.

Earlier notices in the *News* have advised its readers of two apparently distinct projects, that of the Scholarship Committee and that of the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship, and funds have been solicited for both. For

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the further information of *News* readers, it is now reported that these two are merged, to the extent that funds collected for an endowed scholarship have been turned over to the Treasurer of the Memorial Fund, and that the award of the Memorial Scholarship has become part of the business of the Award Committee. For this year the strongest obligation is naturally that of completing the fund for the Memorial. That completion will realize one of the great ambitions of the Committee: a modest scholarship absolutely assured, year after year, in perpetuity for some deserving student. It is a splendid and solid accomplishment, but it does not end our obligations. It is one, and our anxious students are many. It would mean the solution of our problem if every woman graduate and every friend of graduates would remember to send us a modest *annual* subscription.

It is hoped that readers of the *News* will see in this article not merely one more troublesome appeal for money, but also an expression of the fact that the Society of women students and graduates is, and continues to be, a vital body, still informed with the spirit which animated it from the beginning. Very early those women must have felt the truth of Bacon's words: "If the force of custom, simple and separate be great, the force of custom, copulate and conjoyned and collegiate is far greater. For there example teacheth; company comforteth, emulation quickeneth; glory raiseth." Very characteristically the scholar-politician stops short in his list of benefits with those which serve the collegiate body itself. Our pioneer women at McGill very quickly broke through that charmed circle. An altruistic principle drove them out to an enterprise of social service, before the phrase that named it had been coined. This is not the time or place to write the history of their working girls' club, from which was to be evolved the University Settlement, nor their emergency work for invalid soldiers which was to become the system of Hospital Libraries. These efforts go on, and the community supports what a few inexperienced girls began. In these latter days the tiny original group has grown to a great and varied body. Its interests are many and pressing, but one comes very near to the heart of all, that of the young successors of the pioneers, not all of whom are finding the educational path a smooth one. It is on behalf of these, the younger children of the University, that we would ask the elders to meditate, and not only in the Baconian manner, "Of Scholarships."—

The American Library Association Convention

By G. R. LOMER, M.A., Ph.D., University Librarian

MONTREAL has for many years been a popular convention city; and McGill University has been the meeting-place of many learned and professional societies. As early as 1884 the British Association met here, the first meeting held outside the British Isles, and its example was followed, among others, by the British Medical Association which held its Sixty fifth Annual Meeting at McGill in 1897, the Twelfth International Geological Congress in 1913, and the International Council of Nurses in 1929, at which there was an attendance of over 7,000.

When the Executive Board of the American Library Association decided to hold the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention in Montreal they were not establishing a precedent but merely emphasising a fact long and pleasantly known to librarians but perhaps not to others: that the Association includes in its scope the whole continent and that the adjective "American" is used in its wide international sense. Even those few who advocate a closer but inevitably less practical affiliation with the libraries of Great Britain will admit that Canadian libraries owe more directly and indirectly to the American Library Association.

The convention held in Montreal from June 25-30 marked the fourth occasion on which the American Library Association had met in Canada and the second at McGill, for it was in 1900 that the first Canadian convention was held, with an attendance of 452, during the presidency of Mr. C. H. Gould, B.A. '77, who was Librarian of the Redpath Library from its opening in October, 1893, until his death in 1919. A second Canadian meeting was held at Ottawa in 1912, with an attendance of 704, and a third at Toronto in 1927, when 1,964 attended. The registration at the recent Montreal meeting reached 1,904, of whom 328 were Canadians.

The Convention Headquarters were situated at the Windsor Hotel, where most of the meetings were held, concurrently with those of the National Association of State Libraries, the American Association of Law Libraries, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Library Institute, the Association of American Library Schools,

and the Ontario Library Association, which met elsewhere in Montreal.

Though McGill University officially made no financial contribution towards the entertainment of the delegates, it did place at the disposal of the convention, through the generous co-operation of officers in charge of different buildings, meeting space or reception rooms in Macdonald College, the Royal Victoria College, Royal Victoria Hospital, Divinity Hall, the Medical Building, the Campus, and the Redpath Library. This accommodation was much needed and gladly used on account of the shortage of public rooms in the hotels and elsewhere adequate for 122 meetings of fifty-one sections, round tables, and affiliated societies. In addition to the two large hotels, the High School of Montreal, the Art Association, St. James United Church, and Tudor Hall were generously placed at the disposal of the American Library Association for various meetings whose programmes would have been difficult to arrange but for such timely assistance.

Appreciation of this co-operation was acknowledged at the Fourth General Session by a resolution in which "the American Library Association, in open session assembled, records its gratitude for the welcome so graciously extended to it by the City of Montreal, its universities, and libraries, likewise by the City of Westmount, its civic and library officers; and for the excellent and generous provisions for its comfort and enjoyment made by. . . the Local Committee, its sub-committees, and their colleagues."

No successor to Sir Arthur Currie having yet been appointed, Dr. Charles F. Martin, the Senior Dean of the University, welcomed the Association to Montreal at the First General Session, held in St. James United Church. Dr. Martin called attention to the library progress made in Montreal since the meeting of 1900, and paid kindly tribute to the significance of Mr. Charles G. Hould, B.A. '77, in stimulating and developing library interest, not only in Montreal but in Canada, and to the work of Miss Mary S. Saxe and Mr. Aegidius Fauteux in the field of public libraries.

The Association tried in vain to induce Dr. Stephen Leacock, as an outstanding and internationally known McGill figure, to speak at its last General Session; and for various reasons invitations to address meetings were declined by other members of the staff who found the dates of the convention inconvenient.

In addition to the numerous meetings, of both general and professional interest, held in the

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Windsor Hotel, the School Librarians met in the Montreal High School and were entertained at a garden party on the McGill Campus; the Library Buildings Round Table and the newly formed Canadian Library Council met in Tudor Hall, kindly placed at their disposal by the management; the Religious Books Round Table was entertained in Divinity Hall by Miss Barbara McDonald, the Librarian, and was addressed by the Rev. R. K. Naylor of the Diocesan Theological College; and the Agricultural Librarians went by bus to Macdonald College, where Mr. Ernest Mutton, the Librarian, had arranged luncheon and meeting rooms. Dr. W. W. Francis placed the Bibliotheca Osleriana at the disposal of the Bibliographical Society of America for their meetings and arranged and exhibit of special interest to the members, who also visited the Medical Library, of which Dr. C. F. Wylde, Med. '88, is Librarian.

The Redpath Library presented a busy scene during the period of the convention. As early as Saturday, June 23, the building was used by the Association of American Library Schools, of which Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, M.A. '04, was president, and for the convenience of its members a luncheon was served in the Reading Room. The Professional Training Section held its annual meeting on Monday, June 25, in the Royal Victoria College, where through the courtesy of Mrs. Vaughan, the Warden, tea was served. On Sunday, the Royal Victoria College had also been placed at the disposal of visiting delegates who wished to see the St. Jean Baptiste Procession, and members of the Quebec Library Association acted as hostesses and interpreters.

During the whole week the Redpath Library served as a rendezvous for Canadian librarians, where they could meet their friends, especially at the hour of afternoon tea, when arrangements were made to have as many local librarians as possible present as hostesses. The officers, council, and members of the Quebec Library Association, under their able and energetic president, Miss Laura A. Young, Arts '97, entertained visiting Canadian librarians at a reception in the Reading Room on the evening of Tuesday, June 26, together with the officers of the American Library Association; and the Ontario Library Association and the Canadian Library Council also held meetings in the building.

In addition to service on organizing committees and as guides, various members of the Library Staff took part in the programme: Miss H. L. Haultain was Secretary of the Periodical Section; Miss M. V. Higgins, M.A. in Library Science, acted as Chairman of the newly established Section on Canadian Documents; and Miss Barbara McDonald, of Divinity Hall, was Secretary of the Religious Books Round Table. Miss Elizabeth G. Hall, Arts '91, described the work of the Traveling Library Department at the Canadian meeting of the Library Extension Board and, with the assistance of Miss D. M. Bizzey, prepared a map showing the wide extent of its service in Canada; Miss Laura A. Young, Arts '97, presented a paper on "Checking and Ordering of Documents in Canadian Libraries" to the Public Documents Committee, and gave a report on Libraries in the Province of Quebec to the Library Extension Board; and Miss H. M. Falconer addressed the Catalogue Section on "Viewpoints from the University Library as Seen by the Cataloguing Department." Miss Nora Bateson, M.A. '33, formerly on the staff of the Library School, returned from Prince Edward Island to give an account to the Library Extension Board of the Library Demonstration which she has so successfully inaugurated in that province under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation.

McGill Graduates who addressed other affiliated meetings were: Miss Inez M. Baylis, Arts '07; Mrs. Marguerite Benny Caldwell, Arts '27; W. F. Chipman, K.C., Law '04; Hon. Justice A. Rives Hall, Law '93; Walter S. Johnson, K.C., Law '06; D. Sclater Lewis, M.D., Med. '12; Miss Violet MacEwen, Arts '12; Mr. Algy S. Noad, M.A. '21; and Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Relations, spoke to the Art Reference Round Table on "Canadian Handicrafts," to the Work With Foreign Born Round Table on "The Pen in French Canada," and to the American Library Institute.

Thanks to the co-operation of Colonel Wilfrid Bovey and the Council of the Art Association of Montreal, a reception was held in the Art Gallery after the First General Session, at which the Mayor, represented by Alderman W. S. Weldon, and the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines for the Province of Quebec, represented by Mr. E. Vaillancourt, and Mr. Arthur Browning, representing the Art Association, received the guests.

On the evening of Thursday, June 28, Mr. Aegidius Fauteux, Librarian of the Civic Library, and members of his Committee and Staff were the hosts of the visiting librarians and provided a welcome opportunity to view the building and the Gagnon Collection.

In addition to the Book Trade and Library Supply exhibit in the Windsor Hotel and the

displays in various local libraries, the Library School of McGill University prepared for distribution to the delegates a classified and annotated list entitled "Quebec in Books" and the Canadian Handicrafts Guild and the Redpath Library co-operated in providing an exhibit, in the Gallery of the Reading Room, illustrating the books, crafts, and scenery of Canada.

The Local Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Headquarters Staff, and in particular that of Mr. Carl H. Milam, Secretary, Miss Cora M. Beatty, Executive Assistant, and Mr. Charles E. Butler, Assistant Secretary, in providing advance programmes and a preliminary schedule of activities based upon their experience at previous conventions.

In the list of Association appointments for the next year, Mrs. Mary Duncan Carter appears as a new member of the Council; and the Librarian, also a member of the Council, is a member of the Editorial and Special Membership Committees.

One important and immediately obvious result of the conference was a stimulation of professional interest in local librarians and a keener sense of corporate relationship. There was also developed a feeling of greater understanding and warm fellowship between the librarians from both sides of "the line" who attended the conference and met each other informally day by day in hotel corridor or social gathering.

The conference gave each one an opportunity to beome familiar with the latest attempts to solve library problems, both of policy and of practice, in libraries of every kind—public, special, college and university, and in library extension projects. While much routine business was accomplished by the various sections, there was a marked interest in all the meetings, for which larger rooms frequently had to be found at the last moment. The ground covered may be inferred from the fact that the official reports of the various meetings occupy 287 double-column pages in the American Library Association Bulletin for September.

The international character of the meeting is indicated by the fact that in addition to the librarians from the United States and Canada, there were seven representatives from foreign countries. It was a particular pleasure to welcome and to entertain the English delegation which included: H. Idris Bell, Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum; R. J. Gordon, Chief Librarian, Central Public Library, Leeds; Edgar Osborne, Librarian, County Library, St. Mary's

(Continued on Page 52)

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President of the McGill Society of Ontario

OTTAWA VALLEY BRANCH

(*Continued from Page 46*)

This branch later held a Reception and Dance (Nov. 16th) at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club at which 233 guests were entertained. After supper, according to an unofficial report received by *The McGill News*, song sheets were distributed and McGill songs sung. The report comments that though "the singing lacked much except volume" the whole occasion was "one of the most successful functions of its kind arranged in this district."

The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Aylen. Some forty guests were entertained at a dinner prior to the dance by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gale. The Dance Committee consisted of Dr. Leggett, M.D.C.M. '01, Col. A. F. Duguid, B.Sc. '12; R. C. Berry, B.Sc. '13; G. H. Burland, B.Com. '20; G. H. MacCallum, B.Sc. '07; Miss O. Basken, B.Sc. '29; Miss Jean Matheson, B.A. '24; Dr. R. L. Gardner, B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '01; R. E. Hayes, B.Sc. '24; C. R. Westland, B.Sc. '07; Dr. R. W. Boyle, B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09, and H. A. Aylen, B.A. '19.

QUEBEC BRANCH

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Branch in November the following officers were elected:—

President: Dr. G. W. Parmelee, LL.D.; Vice-President: Mr. H. E. Huestis, B.Sc.; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. A. M. Robertson, B.Sc.; Councillors: Mr. Paul Audet, Mr. K. LeM. Carter, B.Com., Mr. Robert Wood, B.Sc., Dr. R. C. Hastings, M.D.C.M., Dr. J. M. Elliott, M.D.C.M., Mr. J. O'Halloran, B.Sc., Dr. C. Sankey, M.Sc. Ph.D., Dr. W. P. Percival, B.A., Mr. J. G. Fraser, B.Com., Mr. Leo De Haitre; Nominating Committee: Mr. J. F. Ross, Mr. K. LeM. Carter, B.Com., Mr. A. A. MacDiarmid, B.Sc., Mr. C. N. Shanly, Capt. A. J. Kerry, B.Sc., Mr. Jean St. Jacques, B.Sc.

McGill Society of Ontario

The McGill Society of Ontario was formed in Toronto on October 6, with Logan M. Waterous as President, and held an inauguration dinner at the Royal York Hotel which was addressed by Prof. Leacock, Honorary President, and Prof. C. M. McKergow. This new body, which practically replaces the Ontario Branch, will open its membership to all past students of McGill and past members of the staff. The other officers of the Society are G. E. Reid, Dr. G. Shanks, and L. M. Gill, Vice-Presidents; E. G. McCracken, Honorary Secretary; H. C. Davies, Honorary Treasurer.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD

This branch held its last annual meeting on September 15th in Knowlton under the Chairmanship of the President, Hon. Col. R. F. Stockwell, B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, K.C., M.L.A., and elected the following officers:—

President: Hon. Col. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C.; Vice-Presidents: (for Brome County) Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, B.A.; (for Shefford County) C. A. Adams, B.A.; (for Missisquoi County) W. Bowles, B.C.L., K.C.; Permanent Members of the Scholarship Committee: Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Col. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, B.A., Dr. A. C. Paintin, M.D.C.M., W. F. Bowles, K.C.

This branch was formally organized at Sweetsburg in November 1898 by 24 McGill graduates, and the following officers appointed:—

Hon. President: Mr. Justice Lynch; President: Rev. E. M. Taylor, B.A., M.A.; Vice-Presidents: Dr. R. T. Macdonald, C. A. Nutting, K.C., J. C. McCarkill; Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. W. O. Lambly.

Of these the only survivor is the Rev. E. M. Taylo

Library Convention

(*Continued from Page 51*)

Gate, Derby; James Ross, City Librarian, Central Library, Bristol; R. D. Hilton Smith, Deputy Librarian, Central Library, Hendon; P. S. J. Welsford, Secretary, The Library Association, London; and John A. Wilks, Librarian, University College Library, London.

The presence of so many outstanding representatives of the library profession at a conference including over a hundred different sessions should indicate to the layman the growing importance and extent of library problems and the many points at which they touch our social and educational

institutions as well as our individual lives. Though "some Bookes are to be Tasted, Others to be Swallowed, and Some Few to be Chewed and Digested" and thus satisfy personal demands, the library has a greater social significance. Libraries contain the inherited experience and memory of the races of the world. They serve to amuse, instruct, and inspire. They have taken their place permanently with the Church, the School, and the Museum in making a great educational structure four-square to all the winds that blow and in helping to assure that continuity of tradition which is at least one element in any enduring civilization.

A Realistic Novel

(Continued from Page 47)

York business man of thirty-five, spends several years working his way about the continent in an effort to find himself. But where Grove broke a new surface, Waldo Frank gives us a deep examination of life in pre-war America.

It is more than a novel: it is several novels and it is a social tract. David Markand's wife, Helen, found personal peace within the Church, but Markand had to find himself differently, through experience and understanding, not faith. He tried to find knowledge by returning to his birth place in Vermont and leading a life close to the earth; by working with a farmers' organization in Kansas; by labouring in the Chicago stock yards; by teaching children in a liberal school of the Bertrand Russell type; by joining in a miners' strike in the South. Always he was driven away by the pettiness and cruelty of men, or by his own emptiness; and wandered, searching, in dazed fear. He met kind and good folk, but they were destroyed and driven from him by selfish people who were stronger in riches and power.

With the violence of a D. H. Lawrence, Markand tried to sublimate his inner emptiness in sex, and found that even the perfect relationship did not satisfy his need. The frequency of his encounters with acquiescent women—and all the women he met were singularly acquiescent—is unconvincing. It took Markand a long time to learn, and Waldo Frank altogether too much space to prove, that sex "is not enough."

Markand seemed to carry a touchstone of disaster about with him. As soon as a fine character enters the book the reader shudders, knowing that he will come to a bad end. It is a surprise to find Mr. Frank, whose writing is hard and earthly becoming so romantic with his introduction of violence, lynching, rapes, suicides, murders. Like the man in Hedda Gabler we feel like crying out that people don't do such things. But then we begin to realize that all these violent acts are not intended to be taken literally as happening in four years of one man's life. They are symbols of America, as David Markand is a symbol, a man dying in ignorance and selfishness to be reborn in the understanding that the importance of self sinks in the realization of being one with humanity. —Florence Rhein

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McGill News and Notes

NEW DEAN APPOINTED

Dr. W. D. Woodhead, who after having served as acting dean since August 24, was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, to succeed the late Dean Ira A. MacKay. Dr. Woodhead has been Chairman of the Department of Classics at McGill since 1923.

The new dean graduated in Arts from Oxford University in 1908, and received an M.A. degree at the University of Alberta in 1913, and a Ph.D. in 1920 at the University of Chicago. He was lecturer and assistant professor of Greek at the University of Alberta from 1912 to 1916, and associate professor of Greek at University College, Toronto, from 1917 to 1923.

DR. H. M. LITTLE

The sudden death of Dr. H. M. Little, M.D. '01, on October 11, removed from the field of medicine one of the greatest of present day authorities on obstetrics and gynaecology. Dr. Little was Professor of Obstetrics at McGill, and in 1931 was elected First Vice-Presidenr of the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynaecologists and Abdominal Surgeons.

Born in London, Ontario, Dr. Little received his early education there, and later graduated in Arts from Toronto University. He then proceeded to McGill to study medicine and received his M.D.C.M. in 1901. After graduation he became an interne at the John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, and in 1905 was made superintendent of the Montreal Maternity Hospital.

In 1912 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill, and Professor in 1930. During the war he went overseas with the McGill hospital unit.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

The recent visit of Dr. Max Mason, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, to McGill, brought to light that this institution had contributed no less than $3,000,000 to the University.

The first gift was made in 1921 when the Faculty of Medicine was granted $1,000,000 as a general endowment. This resulted in the construction of the Biological and Pathological Buildings. In 1924 the university Medical Clinic received $500,000; in 1925, $57,000 was granted for the study of child life; $85,000 in 1929 for research and experimental surgery, to which an extra $15,000 was later added; $110,000 in 1930 for social science research. The most recent and greatest gift was, of course, that of $1,232,652 for the Neurological Institute.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

In an address before the International Medical Assembly at Philadelphia on November 8, Dr. Campbell P. Howard of the Medical Faculty, emphasized the importance of heredity, over-work of the nervous system, and over-eating as causes of high blood pressure. "The ruddy, alert type of child," he said, "who is usually the bright child of the family or class, becomes the captain of football teams, and eventually is a success in business or the professions at an early age, is a candidate for high blood pressure." "Cut down on protein and salt intake."

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The report of the Graduates Employment Bureau for July, August and September shows that during this period a total of 25 placements was made, 12 of which were temporary, and 13 permanent. Eighteen of those placed were men and seven women.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The graduates of the University of Montreal made their first attempt to start a graduates' society on November 22, when an organizational meeting was held. A provisional committee with Dr. Stephen Langevin as president was formed, and the society intends to run a graduates magazine, "L'Action Universitaire."

MEDICAL FACULTY BEQUEST

The Medical Faculty will receive a bequest estimated at $100,000 under the will of the late Mrs. Blanche Hutchison, widow of Frank L. Hutchison, former manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway hotel system.

The will was contested by William T. Payne, brother of Mrs. Hutchison, on the grounds of mental unfitness, but the action was dismissed by Mr. Justice Laliberte in the Superior Court on September 26 last.

DR. D. A. MURRAY

Dr. D. A. Murray, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics died at his Montreal home, on October 20, after an illness of less than a week. Dr. Murray, who was a scholar of international repute, retired as Professor of Mathematics four years ago.

Born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, in 1862, he received his education at the Truro Academy and Dalhousie University, from which he graduated with honors in mathematics. He then studied at John Hopkins University in Baltimore and was granted a Ph.D. After some years of teaching, first at Yale and then at Cornell, he became Professor of Mathematics at Dalhousie, where he remained until he joined the staff at McGill in 1907 as Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Faculty of Science. In 1924 he became Chairman of the Department of Mathematics in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Dr. A. S. Eves, Dean of the Graduate Faculty, has said of him—"He was a fine mathematician and an excellent teacher, but, above all, he was a most genial friend and colleague who always took a keen interest in McGill and promoted the welfare of the university to the utmost of his power."

WAR AND FACISM

Considerable stir was created on the campus last month by the appearance of a McGill League Against War and Facism, which issued a fiery manifesto in denunciation of these evils, and held two well attended meetings. The first of these meetings was enlivened by the periodic explosion of large fire crackers, allegedly set off by irate members of the C.O.T.C. At the second meeting it was decided to change the name to the McGill League Against War and the Suppression of Civil Rights.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

"Sir William Osler as a Literary Man" was the subject of an address given to the St. James Literary Society on November 20 by Dr. W. W. Francis, custodian of the Osler Library at McGill. It was because Osler "knew how to use those odd minutes that most of us waste," that he became one of the most widely read physicians that ever lived, according to Dr. Francis.

The great doctor's favourite books and authors were the Bible, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Plutarch's Lives, Sir Thomas Browne, Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus. These writings, Osler contended, contained "the education, if not of a scholar, at least of a gentleman." Of Osler's own great work the "Principles and Practice of Medicine," an Oxford critic said, "Osler has succeeded in making a textbook literature."

"A WAY OF LIFE"

All second year medical students were presented with a leather-covered copy of a booklet by Sir William Osler entitled "A Way of Life" at a meeting held on October 18, in the Biological Building. Dean Martin officiated and a brief address was delivered by Dr. C. D. Stoward, Professor of Medicine. The booklet was the gift of the late Dr. W. Grant Stewart, who made provision in his will for the presentation of the work each year in memory of Sir William Osler.

3—METHYL—CYCLOPENTENO—PHENANTHRENE

This chemical substance—facetiously dubbed "Archie" by a member of the audience—was the subject of an address by Dr. D. L. Thomson of the Department of Biochemistry at the Society of Chemical Industry on November 15. Dr. Thomson, to the amazement of the audience, and the greater amazement of the reporter, succeeded in making his talk not only understandable but funny.

After tracing the presence of "Archie" in various substances, Dr. Thomson finally associated it with the poison of pygmies' arrows, the toad's venom, and the male sex hormone. With some subversive juggling of formulae Dr. Thomson then succeeded in associating "Archie" with the female hormone, and produce a bon mot which has since gone the round of the campus—"a solemn thought, that three double bands and a methyl group are the only difference between Greta Garbo and Harpo Marx."

The average death rate for college presidents and professors is only 2.69 per thousand, as compared with 36.22 for hostlers and stable men, 30.55 for workers in harness and saddle factories, 28.73 for aviators, 7.89 for lawyers and judges, 10.69 for doctors, and 10.33 for clergymen.

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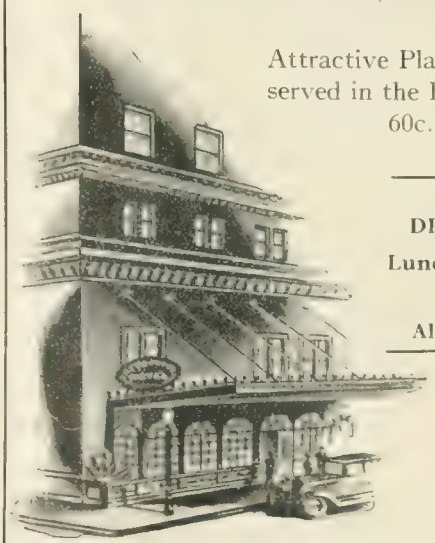

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Deaths

BARBER, LIEUT.-COL. RENE RAOUL, B.Sc. '00, in Littlehampton, England, on October 9, 1934.

DAY, FRANK HERBERT, M.Sc. '09, in Kingston, in April, 1934.

DASILVA, DR. AUSTIN P., M.D. '19, in Bassano, Alta., on May 14, 1934.

DOVER, MARY VIOLETTE, B.A. '98, M.Sc. '10, at Columbia, Mo., on August 8, 1934.

DOUGALL, JOHN REDPATH, B.A. '60, M.A. '67, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on September 18, 1934.

DOWNS, MICHAEL A., B.Sc. '12, in Montreal, on October 22, 1934.

ESDALE, DR. WILLIAM RUPERT, M.D. '26, in Ottawa, Ont., on October 17, 1934.

EVANS, W. HERBERT, B.A. '86, in Montreal, on September 30, 1934.

FLEMMING, DR. GEORGE W., M.D. '93, in Montreal, on November 7, 1934.

FROATS, REV. E. BASKEN, B.A. '32, accidentally killed near St. Henri de Mascouche, Que., on September 10, 1934.

HALL, HERBERT DICKSON, past student, in Toronto, Ont., on August 30, 1934.

HALLETT, DR. EDMUND OLIVER, M.D. '85, at Weymouth, N.S., on September 3, 1934.

HARWOOD, ROBERT UNWIN DE LOTBINIERE, Ph.D. '32, at Calgary, Alta., on September 30, 1934.

HOLT, DR. ERNEST WILLIAM, B.Sc. '22, M.D. '29, in Montreal, on November 3, 1934.

KEARNS, WILLIAM FRANCIS, B.Sc. '20, accidentally killed at Rockford, Ill., on August 15, 1934.

KEMP, DR. HERBERT G., M.D. '96, on April 30, 1934.

LANIGAN, WILLIAM J., past student, at Waterville, Me., on September 27, 1934.

LITTLE, DR. HERBERT MELVILLE, M.D. '01, in London, Ont., on October 11, 1934.

MacARTHUR, DR. JOHN ALEXANDER, M.D. '79, in Winnipeg, Man., on August 27, 1934.

MacLENNAN, DR. MURIEL, M.D. '27, in London, Ont. on August 22, 1934.

McLEOD, DONALD L., B.Sc. '12, at St. Catharines, Ont., on October 18, 1934.

MEDD, REV. E., Ph.D., past student, in London, Ont., on October 2, 1934.

MUIRHEAD, MISS MARY, Librarian of the Royal Victoria College, in Montreal, on November 8, 1934.

MURRAY, PROFESSOR D. A., staff of McGill University, in Montreal, on October 19, 1934.

NICHOL, F. IAN, past student, in Victoria, B.C., on November 1, 1934.

RENNER, DR. WILLIAM SCOTT, M.D. '84, in Buffalo, N.Y., on October 10, 1934.

ROLLAND, LEON, past student, in Montreal, August 19, 1934.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN REGINALD, B.Sc. '10, in Timmins, Ont., on October 27, 1934.

SMITH, DR. EBENEZER K., M.D. '23, on October 4, 1934.

TUFTELAND, LILLIAN M., Phy.Ed. '28, in Calgary, Alta., in August, 1934.

Births

ANDERSON—In Montreal, on November 13, to Robert B. Anderson, past student, and Mrs. Anderson, a son.

BAULD—In Montreal, in November, to Dr. W. A. G. Bauld, M.D. '11, and Mrs. Bauld, a daughter.

BIGGAR—In Montreal, on November 6, to H. William Biggar, B.Com. '31, and Mrs. Biggar, a son.

BOYCE—In Montreal, on November 6, to George C. Boyce, B.S.A. '15, and Mrs. Boyce, of Athelstan, Que., a daughter.

CALDWELL—In Montreal, on October 14, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Caldwell (née Marguerite Benny, B.A. '27), a son.

COLE—In Montreal, on November 10, to J. Maitland Cole, B.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Cole, a daughter.

DAWES—In Montreal, on August 22, to Ormiston J. N. Dawes, past student, and Mrs. Dawes, a daughter.

FULLERTON—In Montreal, on October 21, to Dr. Charles W. Fullerton, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Fullerton, a son.

GALLERY—In Montreal, on October 11, to Mr. John O'Neill Gallery, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Gallery, a son.

HART—In Ottawa, on September 19, to L. F. C. Hart, B.Sc. '21, and Mrs. Hart, a son.

KERR—In Montreal, on September 22, to Trevor W. Kerr, past student, and Mrs. Kerr, a son.

MICHENER—In Kaimosi Mission, Kisumu, Kenya, East Africa, on October 16, to Dr. R. B. Michener, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Michener, a daughter.

PONDER—In Montreal, on September 24, to Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Ponder (Sally Cameron, B.A. '20), a son.

SEGAL—In Montreal, on November 12, to Dr. B. W. Segal, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Segal, a son.

SEGALL—In Montreal, on November 15, to Dr. Harold N. Segall, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Segall, a daughter.

SINCLAIR—In Montreal, on August 30, to Dr. H. A. Sinclair, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Sinclair, a son.

SWABEY—In Ottawa, Ont., on October 5, to Alan Swabey, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Swabey (Helen Louise Smart), past student, a son.

TIMMINS—In Montreal, on November 4, to Leo. H. Timmins, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Timmins, a son.

WARNOCK, In Montreal, on November 6, to R. N. Warnock, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Warnock, a son.

WHITCOMB—In Montreal, on November 11, to Dr. H. A. Whitcomb, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Whitcomb, of Smith's Falls, Ont., a daughter.

WONHAM—In Montreal, on November 1, to W. R. Wonham, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Wonham, past student, a son.

Marriages

ABBOTT—In Montreal, on October 20, Miss Margaret Isobel Robertson, to Clarke W. Abbott, B.Arch. '30.

ARBUCKLE—In Montreal, on August 21, Miss Martha McNab McVean, to Mr. James Stewart Arbuckle, B.Sc. '20.

BARCLAY-HUGHES In Montreal, on November 7, Miss Beverley Currie Hughes, past student, daughter of W. P. Hughes, B.A. '12, B.C.L. '18, and Mrs. Hughes (Adella L. Currie, B.A. '14, B.C.L. '20), and William Anderson Barclay, B.Com. '32, all of Montreal.

BAXTER—In Fairville, N.B., Miss Gertrude M. Masson, to Dr. William, Joseph Baxter, M.D. '29.

BISHOP—In Montreal, in September, Ruth A. Bishop, past student, to Mr. David Fairchild.

BOURRET—In Ahuntsic, Que., Miss Pauline Leger, to Dr. R. C. Bourret, M.D. '22.

BOWMAN—In London, England, on December 8, Miss Marguerite Ross, of Halifax, N.S., and Robert T. Bowman, B.Com. '32.

BROWN—In Brantford, Ont., in November, Miss Winnifred Mae Drake, and Dr. Thomas Michael Brown, past student.

CRAIG—In Port Colborne, Ont., on August 15, Miss Beulah Craig, past student, to Mr. Charles Magee.

CRAIK—In Montreal, on September 29, Miss Helen Grace Lamb, and Robert Lang Craik, past student, both of Montreal.

CRANDALL—In St. Andrews East, Que., on September 8, Miss Jean Isabel Aylen to Mr. John Crandall, past student.

DAY—In Bradford, Ont., on September 22, Miss Estella Marjory Day, Phy. Ed. '32, and Early T. Caughey, of St. Andrews, N.B.

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Life on The Campus

(Continued from Page 19)

Revue ordinarily is, and it was alive from the very start to the very end—there was not a dull moment in the entire show. There were a number of features about it that the Red and White Revue might have studied with advantage, Incidentally, the Red and White Revue this year, is to take the form of a round the world cruise.

And last but not least, preparations of an extraordinary nature are under way for the Graduates Annual Smoker, to be held on Thursday evening, February 7, in the Ball Room of the McGill Union. And so, until then, au revoir.

Alumnae Society Luncheon

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the admission of women students to McGill University was celebrated by a luncheon held by the Alumnae Society on Saturday, October 20th, 1934, when over two hundred women graduates assembled to honour the Pioneer Class.

Five members of the first class of women, who entered college in 1884 were present: Grace Ritchie England, M.D., Helen R. Y. Reid, LL.D., Georgina Hunter, Jane Palmer, all of Montreal, and Mrs. D. G. Yates (Blanche Evans) of New York. Greetings were sent by three other graduates of the Pioneer Class who were unable to be present: Donalda McFee, the first woman graduate of McGill to receive a Ph.D. who is at present in Los Angeles, California; Alice Murray, of Berkeley, California, and Mrs. Breithaupt (Martha Murphy) of Kitchener, Ontario

In proposing the toast to "Our Alma Mater" Mrs. Vaughan, Warden of the Royal Victoria College reviewed the development of the education of women at McGill during the half-century that has elapsed since their admission.

"One of the boys" of the class of 1888, Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine recalled his memories of early rivalry between the "Donaldas" and the boys, particularly his defeat by Miss Georgina Hunter in the contest for the medal.

Mr. George S. Currie was introduced as the only Governor of McGill who is able to boast that both his father and his mother graduated from this university. His mother, then Eliza Cross, was a member of the Pioneer Class. Mr. John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., the newly-elected President of the Graduates' Society remarked that the world had great need of the trained heart of the university graduate. The toast to "All members of the Pioneer Class, present and absent" was proposed by Miss Elma Perrigard a member of the most recent class to graduate, 1934

Dr. Grace Ritchie England, "Our Octavia" responded on behalf of her class with a speech which brought the college girl of those days vividly before the audience Dr. England's delightful reminiscences appear as an article in this issue of *The McGill News*.

Tribute was paid by the speakers to the memory of Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill at the time of

(Continued on Page 58)

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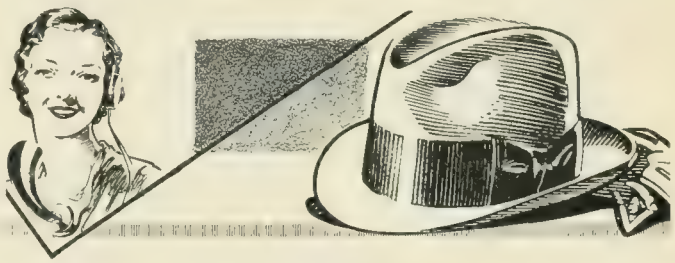

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The Graduates' Society Employment Bureau

(Continued from Page 39)

will ask McGill to supply them with a suitable candidate. A telephone call is put through. If a Bureau is in operation the inquiry can be handled; but if no such Bureau exists, the switchboard operator tries quickly to comprehend the nature of the inquiry, then tries to connect the call to one of the many professors or if possible to one of the departmental heads. There may be difficulty in choosing between physics, physiology, and psychology, but let us say that by good chance the call is connected to one of the professors who knows about the type of man wanted. He knows the students, the undergraduates who are proceeding towards their degrees; but such men are not available in the midst of their courses. He remembers a few of the graduates of the last year or so, but he does not know where they are to be found. Is it likely that the firm can be told within a reasonably short time whether or not their requirements can be met? It does not seem likely, and yet a heavily burdened professorial staff does manage sometimes to do this very thing. In many instances it could not be done, and the Canadian Gadget Works, when they find that an inquiry addressed to any other representative university will soon put them in touch with the man wanted, are not likely to tell their friends that they think well of McGill.

The operation of such a bureau is then a service to the public, which is desirable; and is of direct assistance to the staff of the University. It can advance the University through efficient contacts with the world of affairs. Its value to our fellow graduates is evident; for it serves those who desire to employ suitably educated and trained graduates of McGill, and those who are obliged to seek employment, —who through their education at McGill are led to believe that opportunities to become useful and active citizens of our country will be open to them.

Grad. Notes

SCIENCE '30

The Graduates of the Class of Science '30 assembled at the Queen's Hotel on Saturday, November 10th, to hold their 4th Annual Reunion. The Dinner was well attended, 23 members of the Class being present. Mr. Russ Neville, the Class President was in the chair and succeeded very well in keeping things under control.

A Reunion Committee consisting of Messrs. Apter, T. Brown, Cape, Mellor, Morrison and Yeomans was elected. A unanimous resolution was passed, in view of the next Reunion being the fifth, that this function should be run along more elaborate lines, and to have entertainment and suitable souvenirs.

GRADUATES' BASKETBALL TEAM

The Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society has sponsored a McGill Graduates' Basketball team which is entered in the senior section of the Montreal Basketball League. A group of basketball players who have graduated from McGill's recent championship teams will play with this club, which includes the following:— George Faulkner, Captain; Mel. Rice; Bob Calhoun; Gerry Halpenny; Johnny Schuler; Walter McBroom; O. K. Ross; Jack Taylor; Gerry Dixon. Possibly Charlie Drew and Sterling McLean will also join the club.

This basketball club has elected as its President Robert B. Calhoun, Vice-President, Carvel Hammond, and the Secretary-Treasurer and Manager is Frank Park. The members of the team hope that McGill graduates will show their interest in the team by coming to the games. It is expected that no charge for admission will be made. No definite home floor has been assigned to the team at December 1st, but those wishing to attend the games will find this information in the daily papers.

The Montreal Branch Society, in sponsoring the club, has appointed an Athletic Committee who will have control over the activities of this or any other athletic club which the Montreal Branch may sponsor. The Committee consists of Mr. H. E. Herschorn, Chairman, Dr. J. C. Flanagan, Mr. S. C. Hammond and Dr. G. N. Halpenny.

The Montreal Branch Society has also approved of the organization of a McGill Graduates' Swimming Club which will function under the control of this Committee.

Alumnae Society Luncheon

(Continued from Page 57)

the admission of women and to the memory of Lord Strathcona whose generosity made the step possible. Rosalie McLean, a leading spirit in the undergraduate days of the Pioneer Class, was remembered with great affection.

Others seated at the table included Professor Carrie Derick and Dr. Maude Abbott, pioneer women on the staff of McGill; Lady Drummond, LL.D., representatives from the local Alumnae Societies of Bishop's College, Dalhousie University and Mount Allison University.

Miss Louisa Fair, President of the Alumnae Society of McGill University was in the chair.

DR. BRUCE T. SMITH, Med. '25, has opened a practice at Canton, N.Y., following return from post-graduate studies in Scotland. He formerly practised at Fort Covington, N.Y.

REV. JOHN W. CLAXTON, M.A. '27, who is pastor of the First Congregational Church at Manistee, Mich., was guest preacher during the summer at the Clermont Church, Brighton, England.

JOHN S. LABATT, B.Sc. '02, of London, Ont., principal in a spectacular kidnapping during the summer, is a past student of the University.

Dean Ira Allan MacKay

(Continued from Page 35)

and source of all life. This is the true meaning of Religion. . . .

. . . .Now I have only a little time left to talk to you in a professional way. . . .I know the drudgery and often ingratitude which attends the daily practice of your profession. I remind you, however, that drudgery and sometimes ingratitude are the best human measures of work well done in all vocations of life. It is your work by strong and gentle hands to lift those who are ill in body and mind back to health and strength again, or perhaps to stand by the portals at the great dawn and bid them a fond farewell as they venture forth into the greater life beyond. Do not think that the art of gentleness has no technique, for it is really the most difficult of all human arts to master. Never take the derisive or bitter attitude towards any thing in life. Be kind in all things great and small. There is a law which is higher than the law of justice; it is the law of kindness. Justice gives to each man his rights and no more, but the law of kindness is beneficent and god-like. I once had a friend who is very dear to me, who sang and hummed a simple song thus:—

> If we err in human blindness, and forget that we are dust,
> If we miss the law of kindness in the struggle to be just.

And the refrain of this simple song, 'If we miss the law of kindness in the struggle to be just,' has been echoing in my ears all these years and I know that it has made a very different man of me."

DR. O. B. EVANS, Arts '20, Med. '23, of Saint John, N.B.; Dr. Joseph W. Dobson, Med. '25, of Moncton, N.B.,; Dr. R. T. Hayes, Med. '27, of Saint John; Dr. Max Ratner, Med. '26, Montreal, have been admitted as Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

DR. WILLIAM McCLURE, B.A. '79, Med. '84, has tendered his resignation as head of the department of internal medicine in the Medical College of Shantung Christian University, China, after many years of service and has been appointed Professor Emeritus.

C. E. CARSON, Sci. '22, who has been in the service of Imperial Oil, Limited, for some years, has been transferred from Regina, Sask., to become general superintendent of the company's refineries at Sarnia, Ont.

J. A. HASTINGS, Arts '33, who has been office assistant in the central branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Montreal, has been transferred to the business department of the metropolitan office in the same city.

Graduate Scholarships at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been awarded to William M. Murray, Sci. '32, and Lewis Mendelsohn, M.Sc. '33, both of Montreal. The former is specializing in mechanical engineering and the latter in electrical engineering.

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Marriages

(Continued from Page 58)

EVANS-JOHNSON—In Montreal, on October 13, Miss Violet Florence Johnson, B.A. '26, and Mr. John Maurice Evans, B.Sc. '29.

FROATES—In Mascouche, Que., on August 20, Miss Sadie Mabel Orr, to Rev. E. Basken Froates, B.A. '32.

GORDON—In New York, on August 17, Mrs. Mary Agnes McIntosh, of Galt, Ont., and George Blair Gordon, B.Sc. '22, of Montreal.

HAGEN—In Chester, N.S., on September 29, Miss Frances E. Hagen, Grad. Nurses '33, of Halifax, and Gilbert Berringer, of Lunenberg, N.S.

HAMMOND—In Sherbrooke, Que., on September 15, Miss Margaret Evelyn Gough, and Mr. George Carvel Hammond, B. Com. '33.

HAYES-ROSENBAUM—In Montreal, on September 2, Miss Beatrice Ruth Rosenbaum, B.A., '33, to Mr. Saul Hayes, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, B.C.L. '32.

HERDT—In Montreal, on September 21, Miss Dorothy Beatrice Haydon and Jacques Aimee Herdt, B.Sc. Arts '28, B.C.L. '31, son of the late Louis A. Herdt, D.Sc., B.Sc. '93.

HICKS—In Montreal, on August 22, Miss Grace May Watson, and Mr. Ben Church Hicks, B.Sc. '27.

HOLCOMB—In Ottawa, on November 10, Miss Elizabeth Buchan Telford, and Robert Kirkwood Holcomb, B.S.A. '29, Ph.D. '33, of Montreal.

HUNGERFORD-BROWN—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Dorothy Bradford Brown, B.A. '32, and Mr. Stewart James Hungerford, B.Sc. '31, both of Montreal.

JONES—In England, on October 5, Muriel J. D. Jones, past student, to Mr. Ewan J. Hare.

KAPLAN—In Montreal, on November 11, Miss Mildred Queenie Kaplan, B.A. '31, to Mr. Joseph Simon.

KENRICK—In Fredericton, N.B., on September 3, Miss Elizabeth M. McLellan, to Mr. Norman Edward Kenrick, B.Com. '25.

KING—In Como, Que., on September 8, Miss Jane Dougall Yuile, to Mr. James Gordon King, B.Eng. '32.

LAFLEUR—In Montreal, on November 15, Miss Florence Joy McGibbon, and Henri Grier Lafleur, B.A. '29, both of Montreal.

LAPLANTE—In Moncton, N.B., on September 8, Miss Catherine E. Melanson, and Dr. Joseph Paul Laplante, M.D. '30, both of Montreal.

LEIGH—In Montreal, on November 3, Miss Helen McGregor Gardner, and Dr. Morton D. Leigh, M.D. '32, both of Montreal.

LIANG—In August, 1933, at Peiping, China, Florence S. C. Liang, B.A. '30, to Dr. Lu Chiang Wu, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Canton.

LYONS—In Flushing, New York, on Nov. 29, Miss Marion Jonas and Walter Lyons, B.Sc. '28, M.Sc. '32.

McGREEVY-PYKE—At Hudson Heights, Que., on August 26, Miss Elizabeth Joyce Pyke, past student, and Brian Irvine McGreevy, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '33.

MacLENNAN—In Toronto, Ont., on October 17, Miss Helen MacLennan, B.Sc. Arts '19, to Mr. William Zenas Nixon, of Simcoe, Ont.

MAHONEY—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Mary Patricia Kenehan, to Mr. Hugh Raymond Mahoney, B.Sc. '29.

MOORE-HOWELL—In Toronto, Ont., on September 4, Miss Muriel Gillard Howell, B.A. '22, and Dr. Melville J. Moore, of Hamilton, Ont.

NAPIER—In Montreal, on November 17, Miss Frances Ridley, to Mr. Charles Edward Napier, B.Sc. '25.

POST—In North Bay, Ont., on September 17, Miss Jessie Emily Priska and Dr. Gilbert Cameron Post.

PRETTY—In Montreal, on October 17, Miss Jeanne Boyer and Dr. H. Gurth Pretty, M.D. '25, of Montreal.

PUGH—In Montreal, on November 24, Miss Anne Ranken Logan, and Frederick Charles Pugh, B.Com. '28, of Windsor, Ont.

ROBSON—In Winnipeg, on September 29, Miss Jean H. Robson, past student, to Mr. Ephraim Herbert Coleman, K.C., of Ottawa.

ROSS—In Chambly Canton, Que., on October 9, Miss Frances D. Stephens, daughter of the late Lawrence de K. Stephens, B.A. '01, B.C.L. '05, and Dr. James Brodie Ross, M.D. '24, both of Montreal.

ROAST—In Caledonia, N.S., on November 16, Miss Katherine B. Hattie and Mr. Harold J. Roast, on the staff of McGill University.

ROY—In Montreal, on November 3, Miss Edna L. Church, and Dr. Theodore F. Roy, M.D. '31.

SAUNDERS—At Kennebunkport, Me., on August 30, Miss Margaret Christina Gwynneth Davies, and Roderick Clifton Saunders, B.Com. '32.

SMITH—In Montreal, on September 15, Miss Helen Martha Curtis and Dr. Clifford Bliss Smith, B.A. '20, M.D. '26.

SMITH—In Saint John, N.B., on September 19, Miss Harriet White, to Mr. Percy Guilford Smith, B.Com. '22.

SMITH-HENDERSON—In Chambly Canton, Que., on September 12, Miss Marion Grant Henderson, B.A. '33, and Mr. J. Donald Smith, B.Sc. Arts '28.

SOMERVILLE—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Isabelle M. Somerville, past student, to Mr. Donald O. Turnbull.

STEAD—In St. John, N.B., on September 15, Miss Elizabeth Stead to Mr. Cyril A. Peaches.

STEIN—In Montreal, on September 2, Miss Eleanor Judith Speisman, and Mr. Albert Louis Stein, B.A. '29.

STEWART-HARVEY—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Beatrice Elisabeth Harvey, B.Com. '33, and Mr. Robert de Grey Stewart, B.Com. '30, C.A. '34.

STOCKHAUSEN—In Kingston, Jamaica, in November, Miss Eleanor Bertha Bartram, and Dr. Joseph Methuen Stockhausen, M.D. '28, of Duncans, Jamaica.

SYMINGTON-HALL—In Montreal, on September 8, Miss Gwendolyn A. Hall, past student, and Mr. John Duncan Symington, C.A. '31.

TAIT—In Toronto, Ont., on September 22, Miss Helga Tait, B.Sc. '32, and Mr. Connolly Malloy.

TEED—In St. John, N.B., on August 28, Miss Hazel Constance Teed, past student, to Mr. William Hazen.

TILT—In Montreal, on October 6, Miss Elma M. Tilt, past student, to Mr. James H. Stewart.

TOUGH-ALLEN—In Montreal, in November, Miss Margaret Phyllis Allen, B.A. '32, B.L.S. '33, and Mr. David Lloyd Tough, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, of Walkerton, Ont.

TOUZEL—At Point Fortune, Que., on August 23, Miss Gwendolyn Cole, and Dr. Eugene C. Touzel, M.D. '28, of Fort Worth, Texas.

WATIER-KAY—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Muriel Gladys Kay, B.Sc. Arts '31, M.Sc. '32, and Arthur Hubert Watier, B.Eng. '32, of Rapide Blanc, Que.

WEBSTER—In Maitland, Ont., on September 20, Miss Barbara Mackay and Robert Chilion Peter Webster, B.Sc. '23, both of Maitland.

WEIR—In Montreal, on October 13, Miss Alison Agatha Weir, past student, and John Crawford Annesley.

WOOD—In Montreal, on September 7, Miss Kathryn Preston Wood, B.A. '33, and Mr. David Slessor Gurd.

WOOLLCOMBE—In Toronto, Ont., on October 6, Mrs. Dorothy Paget Smart and Geo. A. Woollcombe, B.Com. '25.

WRIGHT—In Arvida, Que., on August 13, Miss Martha Belair and Mr. James G. Wright, B.Sc. '28.

WRIGHT—In Toronto, Ont., on September 29, Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Campbell, and Dr. Edward Nichol Wright, M.D. '29.

Personals

MR JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C., M.P., B.C.L. '09, has recently been elected President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

DR. R. A. H. MacKEEN, M.D. '24, formerly Assistant Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology of Dalhousie University and Secretary-Treasurer of the Halifax Society of McGill Graduates, has been appointed Provincial Pathologist, and Director of the Provincial Bureau of Laboratories in Saint John, N.B.

A. GORDON DEWEY, B.A. '11, M.A. '13 for the past four years Associate Professor of Political Science at Union College, Schenectady, has accepted a position as Head of the Department of Government and Sociology in Brooklyn College, one of the three Divisions of the College of the City of New York.

Following twelve years as Trade Commissioner to the west of England, Wales, and the Midlands, Douglas S. Cole, B.Sc. '15, has recently been appointed Trade Commissioner to New York, N.Y.

DR. J. WENDELL MacLEOD, B.Sc. Arts '26, M.D. '30, has recently opened a practice at 1390 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, in Internal Medicine and Gastro Intestinal X-ray.

LIEUT.-COL. ALLAN MAGEE, D.S.O., B.A. '15, a member of the late Sir Arthur Currie's staff overseas, has succeeded his former Commander-in-Chief as Honorary Colonel of the McGill University contingent of the C.O.T.C.

LOVELL C. CARROLL, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, Montreal advocate, has recently published "The Quebec Statute and Case Citator, 1934" and "The Law of Landlord and Tenant in the Province of Quebec."

R. T. BOWMAN, B.Com. '32, has been appointed assistant editor of the Empire News Department of the British Broadcasting Corporation, London, England.

LAURENCE C. TOMBS, Arts '24, M.A. '26, of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, recently spent a month's leave in Montreal following the completion of an investigation he carried out on the international organization of European air transport, made at the request of Professor James T. Shotwell of the Social Science Research Council of New York.

V. C. WANSBOROUGH, graduate of Oxford University, and former Assistant in the History Department of McGill University, has been appointed Principal of Lower Canada College, succeeding Dr. C. F. Fosberry.

DR. D. SCLATER LEWIS, B.Sc. '06, M.Sc. '07, M.D. '12, has been appointed President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

HUBERT WELLS, Arts '23, Law '26, was elected a Member of the General Assembly, on the Democratic ticket, in the recent Elections held in the State of Vermont, U.S.A.

MISS NORA F. J. BOWMAN, Arts '05, who has been a missionary in Nagoya, Japan, for many years under the auspices of the Church of England in Canada, is now on furlough in this country.

PAUL F. SISE, Sci. '01, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Directors of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

DR. BASIL MED. KOSTER, Med. '27, has recently begun practice in Kingston, Ont., after having served as demonstrator in anatomy at the University of Toronto and as a member of the surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital in that city. Previously he was for three years the holder of a surgical fellowship at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and for six months acted there as assistant to Dr. Charles Mayo.

DR. J. L. CHURCHILL, Med. '96, who has been engaged in practice in Halifax, N.S., for many years, has now been appointed to the staff of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth. He is a former chairman of the Health Board of Halifax.

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D. G. MacKENZIE, Sci. '22, is now General Manager of the Rogers-Majestic Corporation, Limited, as important Canadian industrial enterprise, which he joined as a consultant in 1933.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, Arts '04, of Montreal, has been serving as a member of the commission appointed by the Quebec Government to enquire into the question of electricity in that province.

GEORGE A. MONTGOMERY, K.C., Law '97, of Montreal, has been elected Dominion Vice President of the Canadian Bar Association for the year 1934-35.

BRIGADIER J. LINDSAY GORDON, D.F.C., past student, who has been in command of Military District No. 12 at Regina, Sask., has now assumed temporary command of Military District No. 10 with headquarters in Winnipeg.

DR. CHARLES W. COLBY, Arts '87, LL.D. '21, and COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, both of Montreal, have been appointed Commandeurs of the Legion of Honor of France.

GRADUATE FRIENDS OF DR. J. FENTON ARGUE, Med. '96, of Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death in that city on September 10, of his wife, who was a native of Stanstead, Que., and actively interested in various good causes in Ottawa.

W. A. MATHER, Sci. '08, who has been serving as assistant to the vice-president, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, has now been appointed general manager of western lines of the same system.

PHILIP S. FISHER, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been elected chairman of the executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

GEORGE L. STEWART, Sci. '14, who has been superintendent of the refinery of Imperial Oil, Limited, at Sarnia, Ont., has now been promoted to become one of the vice presidents of that concern, with office in Toronto.

G. H. HESLAM, Arts '16, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

The sympathy of many graduate friends will be with Algy S. Noad, M.A., Arts '19, M.A. '21, and Mrs. Noad in the death in Montreal on October 7, of their son, Lawrence Lester Minto, aged 11 months.

STEPHEN W. MAMEHUR, M.A. '34, has been appointed research assistant in the department of sociology at Yale University, where he will also continue his studies in sociology leading to the Ph.D. degree.

COLONEL WILFRID BOVEY, Arts '03, of Montreal, and COLONEL H. D. JOHNSON, Med. '85, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., are members of the committee chosen by the Canadian Legion to direct the Vimy pilgrimage of that organization in 1936.

REV. GORDON N. MAXWELL, past student, has been inducted as pastor of Grace United Church, Lachine, Que., after having been in charge of the congregation at Finch, Ont.

MURRAY G. BROOKS, Arts '08, has become general secretary of the Student Christian Movement at McGill University after seven years as executive secretary of that movement in Canada.

CHARLES S. HANNEN, Arts '23, who has been assistant works manager of the plant of Canadian Industries, Limited, at Beloeil, Que., has been appointed works manager of the new explosives factory opened by that concern at East Selkirk, Man.

IRA DILWORTH, Arts '15, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of English at the University of British Columbia after service as principal of the Victoria High School, Victoria, B.C.

MRS. MORISON, wife of Rev. Dr. John A. Morison, Arts '88, minister of St. Matthew's Presbyterian church, Saint John, N.B., passed away there on August 13. She was well known as a writer of verse.

DR. ALBERT ROSS, Med. '14, of Montreal, has been in London and Edinburgh taking a special course in surgery in the leading hospitals.

DR. W. H. Y. SMITH, Med. '23, passed second in public health examinations at Johns Hopkins University in a class of over 1,000 from all parts of the world. The examination came at the conclusion of a post-graduate course in public health. Dr. Smith has been engaged in such work in Tampa, Fla., and has now been offered a post on the New York Board of Health.

HON. WALTER G. MITCHELL, K.C., Law '01, and George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, have been elected to the board of Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, Limited.

A portrait of the late Eugene Lafleur, K.C., LL.D., Arts '77, Law '80, who earned an international reputation as a lawyer, was unveiled recently in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and has been placed in the Advocates' Library in the old Court House in that city.

GREGOR BARCLAY, K.C., Arts '06, Law '09, has been appointed a judge of the Quebec Court of Appeal in Montreal in succession to the late Hon. E. E. Howard, Arts '95, Law '98.

ARTHUR B. WOOD, Arts '92, president and managing director of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, was one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Life Convention in Chicago.

DR. CHARLES F. MARTIN, Arts '88, Med. '92, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has been made honorary president of the International and Spanish-Speaking Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists. He has also accepted the post of president of the Canadian chapter of the association, with headquarters in Montreal.

DR. HOWARD B. BUSTIN, Arts '21, Med. '24, who is medical inspector of schools and assistant medical health officer of Saint John, N.B., has been awarded a fellowship at Connaught Laboratories, Toronto, by the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, enabling him to proceed to the Diploma of Public Health in the School of Hygiene at that University.

After 45 years in the ministry of the Presbyterian church in Canada and eight years in charge of Knox church, St. Catharines, Ont., Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Arts '87, has retired from the active ministry owing to ill health.

JOHN D. O'FLYNN, past student, has been appointed Sheriff of Hastings county and clerk of the surrogate court of the same county, with office at Belleville, Ont.

DR. A. C. FARLINGER, Med. '17, of New Liskeard, Ont., has been appointed a coroner for the District of Temiskaming.

LT.-COL. A. HAMILTON GAULT, past student, has announced that he will not seek to be re elected as member of the British Parliament for Taunton owing to ill-health. He has represented Taunton as a Conservative for ten years.

A. H. ELDER, K.C., Arts '10, Law '13, Montreal, has been elected the first Canadian director of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

HENRI GERIN-LAJOIE, K.C., Law '12, Montreal, has been elected to the presidency of the Canadian Institute of Patent Solicitors.

After a brilliant career, Dr. Ernest G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Sci. '99 is retiring from the chair of Engineering at University College, London. Lord Rutherford, Sci. '00, LL.D. '07, presided at a farewell dinner given in his honor.

R. S. O'MEARA, Comm. '21, who has been serving as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg, has returned to Canada and, in company with Mrs. O'Meara and their child, has taken up residence in Ottawa.

First prize in the English section of the 1934 David Literary Contest sponsored by Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, has been awarded to Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Arts '03, of Montreal, for his recent book "Canadien." The prize has a value of $600.

R. EWART STAVERT, Sci. '14, who has been president of British Metals Corporation (Canada) Limited, has now been appointed assistant to the president of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal. He is succeeded in his former office by Kenneth A. Creery, Sci. '25, who has been serving as secretary-treasurer of the British Metals Corporation (Canada).

MISS ELIZABETH C. MONK, M.A., Arts '19, Law '23, of Montreal, has been admitted to the bar of Nova Scotia.

J. COLIN KEMP, Sci. '08, of Montreal, has been appointed assistant to the president, of Dominion Stores, Limited, after a period with the industrial investigation department of the National City Company.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, New York, has awarded the Dr. Isidor Abramson memorial fellowship in psychiatry, valued at $2,000, tlo Dr. Abraham Blau, Sci. '27, Med. '31, who has been serving as assistant psychiatrist at the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

"McQUEEN OF EDMONTON" is the title of a volume recently appearing from the pen of E. A. Corbett, M.A., Arts '09. It is the story of a great pioneer minister in the Canadian Northwest.

DR. A. S. LAMB, Med. '17, Director of Physical Education at the University, has been in his native Australia as manager of the team of Canadian boy athletes taking part in the miniature British Empire Games in Melbourne.

In the historic church of St. Martin's-in-the-Wood at Shediac Cape, N.B., a large memorial window to Dr. James P. Hanington, Med. '94, was recently dedicated by his son-in-law, Rev. S. B. Lindsay, Arts '08, Montreal.

COLONEL G. ERIC REID, Arts '15, has been re-elected president of the London, Ont., branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

PROFESSOR HERBERT J. ROSE, M.A., Arts '04, of St. Andrew's University, has been elected a Fellow of the British Academy, the membership in which is limited to 150.

REV. MAHLON I. ROBINSON, Arts '12, of Athens, Ont., has been elected chairman of the Kingston Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

DR. J. A. URQUHART, Med. '15, who is Dominion government medical officer at Aklavik, N.W.T., has been enjoying a six months' vacation in Regina with his wife and daughter. Known as the most northerly physician on the continent, Dr. Urquhart acts also as justice of the peace and coroner, in addition to caring for patients in two hospitals and visiting others in remotely separated districts along the Mackenzie delta.

DR. W. H. P. HILL, Med. '34, who is now an interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been awarded the 1935 war memorial post-graduate overseas scholarship of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire for Quebec province, and will go to England next year to specialize in general medical practice and in medical economics at the University of London. The scholarship is valued at $1,400. Dr. Hill is a son of the late Major W. H. P. Hill, Med. '00.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. F. McDONALD, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has been appointed assistant to the acting chairman of the Canadian Pensions Commission.

GEORGE W. BOURKE, Arts '17, actuary with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, has been elected to the executive of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

DR. H. D. JOHNSON, Med. '85, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Miss M. W. Kydd, M.A., Arts '23, have been appointed officers of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in which O. E. S. Whiteside, M.Sc., Sci. '94, of Coleman, Alberta, and H. H. Vroom, Sci. '10, of Montreal, become serving brothers.

DR. G. W. RUNNELLS, Arts '10, of Granby, Que., has been appointed a joint coroner for the District of Bedford.

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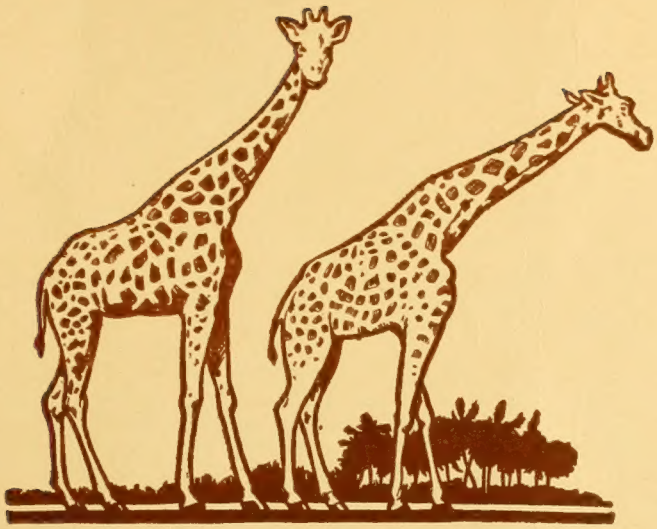

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